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MINISTRY OF DEFENSE AND GENERAL STAFF

COMMANDER GROUND FORCES REVIEWS PROGRESS, PROBLEMS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Dec 80 p 2

[Article by General of the Army V. Petrov, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and deputy USSR minister of defense: "For Effectiveness and Quality"]

[Text] Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, in the CPSU Central Committee's Accountability Report to the party congress, called our army a reliable guard of the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and a bulwark for universal peace. Soviet servicemen have justified with honor the high confidence of the party and the people, and, together with the servicemen of the armies of the other countries of socialist cooperation, they are reliably protecting the workers' revolutionary conquests, restraining the aggressive strivings of imperialist circles, and serving as a powerful weapon for the defense of peace.

Every five-year plan raises our motherland to an ever higher level of economic and social progress. The Armed Forces are being developed and strengthened together with the country. The years that have passed since the 25th party congress have been years of a tense struggle to further raise the quality of personnel training and the educational role of the military service, and to strengthen the order of battle. The main, decisive indicator of the effectiveness of all our work on this main road is the growing combat readiness of the Armed Forces. "Our valorous Armed Forces have at their disposal everything necessary to give a rebuff to any aggressor," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized in his speech at the celebrations at Alma-Ata.

Together with the other branches of the Armed Forces, the Ground Forces, in a monolithic martial formation, are carrying out properly their patriotic and international duty. During the Tenth Five-Year Plan, their organizational structure continued to improve, they received still more technical equipment, their firepower and striking power increased, their maneuverability and mobility were raised, and the means of control were improved. During the years since the 25th party congress field training standards and the combat teamwork and combat capability of soyedineniye [large units] and chasti [units] have been raised to qualitatively new levels. They have begun to use modern types of weapons more effectively. Each year many large and smaller units achieve high goals in the combat improvement of personnel. Such well-known large units as the Guards Motorized Rifle Rogachevskaya Division imeni Verkhovnyy Sovet BSSR, the Motorized Rifle Samaro-Ul'yanovskaya, Berdichevskaya and Zheleznaya Divisions, the Guards Motorized Rifle Tamanskaya Division imeni M. I. Kalinin, the Guards Tank Kantemirovskaya Division and other

large units have been recognized as advanced units for a number of years. Among the stalwarts are the soldiers of the Guards Motorized Rifle Regiment of the Red Banner Belorussian Military District, which has been decorated four times. The regiment was recorded on the Honor Plaque of Advanced Units and Ships for high stable indicators in combat and political readiness, by order of the USSR Ministry of Defense.

The unceasing intrigues of imperialism and of other enemies of peace require constant vigilance, a strengthening in every possible way of our state's defensive capability, and improvement of the Soviet Armed Forces' combat readiness. Under these circumstances the task of further raising the quality and effectiveness of combat and political readiness is acquiring ever greater urgency.

A reliable path to the solution of this task is the steadfast execution of one of the fundamental principles of combat training: to teach what must be done during battle. In past years a policy of further approximation of combat training to the actual conditions of conducting combat operations has been persistently followed. The strenuousness of exercises has been increased, and firings, movements and other drills have begun to be conducted in a more complicated environment. All this has helped substantially to intensify the training process and to increase its effectiveness.

Intensification, which will enable results per training hour to be increased, is achieved at the very same time that higher final results are achieved, and it is inseparably connected with integration of the subjects of combat training. An unflinching purpose of each exercise is to improve the moral, psychological and physical hardening of personnel, the requirements for which, as is well known, are rising continuously. Because of this, one cannot help but recognize that in some subunits the level of such hardening and the readiness of the soldiers to operate under complicated conditions and to sustain heavy operational loads under various geographic and climatic conditions still does not fully meet the demands made.

An urgent task of the day is further improvement of the training-materials base as a whole, but especially the introduction of trainers into combat-training practice. The number of trainers with the troops has grown greatly during the past 5 years, and their qualitative level has been improved. Installations have appeared that allow not just the training of individual specialists, to which the role of trainers previously had been restricted, but also the solution of problems that are larger in scale.

The persistent introduction of trainers into the training process will continue to be a subject of our concern. The solution of this problem requires a well-known break in people's consciousness. It is no secret that in some units trainers are being used without the proper effectiveness. This is explained to a great extent by an insufficiently developed feeling for what is new on the part of various supervisors and by an attachment to old methods of work.

Bringing combat training closer to the actual conditions for conducting combat operations is a problem that is complicated and multifaceted. Improvement in the quality of training and the conduct of exercises merit special care. Exercises should be aimed at preparing subunits to conduct active, decisive, highly maneuvering combat operations under any situation, during any weather, and at any time of the year. A most important indicator of the quality of the field training

standards of subunits is skill in operating at night, and also in situations occasioned by geographical factors—in the mountains, the desert, the tundra and so on. It is also important not to dismiss the economic aspects of training, to strive to achieve maximum results at least expenditure of material resources. Questions of economy are occupying an ever greater position in the activity of each commander, which ensues from the party's requirements to strengthen the savings regime.

The five-year plan that is being concluded was a period of persistent work to study deeply and to master methods for the effective use of combat equipment. Skill in using fully the firing, speed and maneuvering capabilities of the equipment has become one of the decisive factors in the combat maturity of command personnel and of all personnel. The job is to augment efforts in this area. Perfection of the skill of officers and of all personnel in the use of equipment and armament is one of the most important missions of each exercise.

The key to solving tasks of the troops' field training standards is a further increase in the quality of the training of commanders. Especially much remains to be done in order to raise tactical and fire-power training to a new level. The concluding exercises for the past training year indicated a growing professional maturity for most commanders. For example, the exercise with combat firing in the motorized rifle regiment commanded by Major Yu. V'yunov left a feeling of satisfaction in this respect. The regiment's commander and other officers, operating under complicated conditions, controlled the subunits with assurance and acted with tactical competence and decisiveness.

At the same time, there are considerable gaps in the training of officers, including those who have no small service experience. Certain commanders do not feel adequate self-assurance in a complicated situation, do not know well the potential of subunits, and experience serious difficulties when required to make the necessary calculations connected with organizing the battle.

It is necessary to be more concerned that officers be more active in perfecting their professional skills in the regiment during practical work and during field training. It is the high duty of each commander to teach and to educate subordinate officers, purposefully and thoughtfully concentrating attention, in so doing, on the main thing, on the mastery of the art of waging war.

The role of the staffs also must be emphasized. They are called upon to develop officers' initiative in every possible way, to help them in businesslike fashion in creative studies, to introduce positive experience quickly, and to be conduits in aiding the conduct of battle. Deep study of the experience of the Great Patriotic War and creative use of it in training commanders and in instructing and educating personnel are of enormous significance.

A most important factor in achieving successes in carrying out the tasks that face the troops is a further rise in the efficacy of socialist competition. The Ground Forces have gained no little experience in this area, competition has been promoted among regiments, and the movement for an advanced large unit has been strengthened. Commanders, staffs and political organs have perfected their work styles in organizing competition, in strengthening its influence on the growth of qualitative indicators of the field training standards, and in promoting oneness of troop collectives.

However, not everywhere does the level of organization of competition yet meet modern requirements. Certain subunits and other units did not fulfill commitments during the past training year because of insufficiently skilled supervision of the competition on the part of commanders and political organs.

The first weeks of the current training year were marked by the new scope of competition, for a worthy greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress. In accordance with the example of the soldiers of the Guards Motorized Rifle Red Banner Regiment of the Guards Motorized Rifle Rezhitskaya Division imeni Hero of the Soviet Union Maj-Gen I. V. Panfilov, Ground Forces personnel have been actively engaged in competing for a further rise in combat readiness and firm military order in every subunit. Rivalry for the title of best specialist, combat team, crew, section, platoon and company is helping actively to raise the competition's effectiveness. We see that it is our task to use the experience gained, to teach commanders, political workers and staff officers more concretely in the methods for organizing competition, especially during exercises, and to see to it that it becomes an integral part of every process of training and education and an effective means for raising its quality.

The increase in the complexity and scale of the tasks that face the troops dictates the need for further improvement of work style. This is especially important because we are not rid of cases where efficiency and purposefulness in supporting high effectiveness and quality of work are being substituted for by general declarations and loud appeals, not by commitments that are confirmed by deeds. Not everywhere by far is adherence to principle being shown in evaluating deficiencies and violations of discipline.

Right now in the Ground Forces, in an environment of political uplift, there is active discussion of the CPSU Central Committee's draft, "The Main Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR During 1981-1985 and During the Period up to 1990." Commanders, political organs and party organizations see it as their task to guide this enthusiasm of personnel toward a further rise in combat readiness of large units and other units, and to use it to the maximum to strengthen discipline and the state of organization.

The party teaches that the success of any matter depends in the final analysis upon the conscientiousness, the activeness and the volition of the people who take part in it. The struggle for quality is inseparable from painstaking educational work with personnel and from their ideological and moral fervor. It is important that the policy of raising effectiveness and quality, the importance of which is emphasized in the CPSU Central Committee's draft, be perceived by each soldier as his personal business.

Such an approach presupposes skill in correctly determining the priority of tasks and concentrating efforts and resources on the main thing and a striving and the capability to do more things in the shortest of time periods. It consists of an invariably exacting and demanding evaluation of what has been done and absolutely does not accept complacency and dishonesty. Such an approach requires a rise in the level of discipline by those in charge, monitoring and checking of what has been done, an intensification of responsibility for the precise fulfillment of plans, programs and schedules for exercises and of the tasks assigned, and a further strengthening of order and the degree of organization.

It is natural that questions of the drive for a rise in effectiveness and quality of training and educational process and for perfecting work style be the center of attention among communists during the accountability and election campaign in army party organizations. The recommendations expressed at meetings and conferences undoubtedly will help to bring unused reserves into operation and to raise the vanguard role of communists in the drive for constant fulfillment of the main task-- to increase the effectiveness and quality of military work. Emulating the communists, relying upon experience gained, and guided by the party's requirements to go forward without fail, Ground Forces soldiers are making a worthy contribution to the matter of nationwide preparation for the 26th congress of our own Leninist party, by raising the combat might and the combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces still more.

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ARMED FORCES

CADRE TRAINING PRINCIPLES DISCUSSED

Moscow AGITATOR ARMII I FLOTA in Russian No 10, 1980 signed to press 12 May 80
pp 3-8

[Article by Lt Gen A. Agafonov, chief of the personnel directorate of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy: "V. I. Lenin and Military Cadres"]

[Excerpts] The rich ideological-theoretical heritage of V. I. Lenin thoroughly discloses and substantiates the significance of party and state cadres and formulates the principles of training, indoctrinating, and placing them. The great leader taught that policies are managed through people and "no policy can be carried out without expression in terms of assignments and transfers." Emphasizing that "the essence of the matter is people, the selection of people," Vladimir Il'ich consistently recommended studying people, finding skillful workers, and placing them correctly.

V. I. Lenin devoted special attention to military cadres. He considered their role and significance based on the nature and historical designation of the new type of army. Immediately following the Great October Socialist Revolution the young Soviet republic faced the problem of building its own Worker-Peasant Army to defend the gains of the revolution. The first thing needed to build such an army was new commanders dedicated to the revolutionary cause. Therefore, Vladimir Il'ich devoted constant attention to the development of commanders for the Red Army. While doing this he emphasized that "We must take commanders for the new army only from the people. Only Red officers will enjoy authority among the men and be able to establish socialism in our army. Such an army will be invincible."

Following the instructions of V. I. Lenin the 5th All-Russian Congress of Soviets urged the People's Commissariat of Military Affairs to double its efforts to train and indoctrinate Red commanders from the people. "The key challenge in building the army," it said in the decree of the Congress of Soviets, "is to indoctrinate new command personnel who are entirely permeated with the ideas of worker and peasant revolution."

The Communist Party, following Lenin's teachings on the role and significance of military cadres and buildings and strengthening the Armed Forces, shows constant concern for seeing that our Armed Forces have well-trained, ideologically toughened command, political, and engineering-technical personnel.

The party is always guided in this by Leninist principles of training, indoctrinating, and placing cadres.

The basic principle of cadre training is instilling the men, on a planned and purposeful basis, with thorough knowledge for work in a definite area and insuring high qualifications primarily through the higher educational system. This principle compels us to train cadres in particular branches of technology, in specializations. "To be a manager," V. I. Lenin emphasized, "one must be competent, know all the conditions of production fully and in detail, know the technology of this production at its current level, and have some scientific education." These words of Vladimir Il'ich continue to be relevant today. They apply in full to our military cadres.

A second key principle of training and indoctrinating cadres is polishing their skills and toughening them in practical work. V. I. Lenin observed many times that "revolutionary know-how" and the "art of managing" are not inborn qualities. They are learned, as the result of experience. He wrote: "Maturity is not evidenced by words or certificates; it is demonstrated in practical experiences." The great leader always recommended that managers, regardless of their position, never stop learning from the experience of others and their own experience. He criticized those who were complacent and no longer wanted to learn.

Ideological-theoretical toughening occupies a special place among the basic principles of cadre training and indoctrination. Marxism-Leninism is the foundation of communist cadre indoctrination and formation of the scientific worldview. "The theory of Marxism-Lenin," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said in a speech at the all-Union congress of students, "it is the foundation and an inalienable part of the knowledge of any specialist."

The Leninist principle of selecting cadres by political and practical qualities is also important. V. I. Lenin always considered these qualities paramount. This can be seen from a memo from Vladimir Il'ich in which he asked for a brief description of a worker that interested him: "a) from the standpoint of conscientiousness; b) from a political point of view; c) knowledge of the work ; d) administrative talent."

The term "political qualities" of a person means ideological conviction, party principles, devotion to the party, people, and cause of communism, a correct understanding of party policy, and diligence in carrying it out. The leader must, as V. I. Lenin said, have the necessary "political sensitivity" to resolve complex questions quickly and correctly.

The practical qualities of a leader are, above all, his special training, knowledge of the work, ability to organize correctly, and ability to insure performance of the specific task. V. I. Lenin, when evaluating the practical qualities of leaders, always called attention to their organizational and administrative talents. He had high praise for "real organizers, people of sober mind and practical resourcefulness." He respected leaders who were able to work with initiative and boldness and solve problems independently. He called them men with "heads on their shoulders, able to figure out each particular situation."

This Leninist principle of cadre selection is now a part of the CPSU By-Laws which demand "strict adherence to the party line in selection of cadres on the basis of political and practical qualities."

Another important facet of cadre selection and placement is to follow strictly the Leninist principle of correctly combining old and young cadres to insure succession in leadership. "The skill of experienced party workers in the center and in the local areas," V. I. Lenin wrote, "should be seen in the fact that they use fresh new party personnel intensively." Lenin criticized those who complained of a personnel shortage and could not see the young, growing generation.

Our party does not take a formalistic approach to the Leninist principle of combining old, experienced cadres and new cadres; age is not the only consideration. The chief criterion is political and practical qualities. Older cadres have strong ideological-theoretical conditioning, rich practical experience, knowledge of the work, and an ability to orient themselves easily in a complex situation. But these cadres do not last forever; they gradually leave the ranks. Young workers are more energetic and enterprising. And we cannot forget that the future belongs to them.

The Leninist principle of replacement and securing cadres is also important. Constant replacement of personnel is a natural and essential process. It results from the fact that some workers leave the job because of age and others fall behind the demands of the times and are forced to give up their places to better-trained and more promising people. In addition to replacement of cadres we must try to secure them, to keep them in one place. These are two sides of the same process, the process of personnel development.

Stability is an essential condition for accumulating necessary experience in cadre work and increasing its efficiency in solving the problems it faces. Frequent, unfounded transfers of personnel prevent them from developing their talents to the full and sometimes disrupt the work. The 25th CPSU Congress noted that personnel shifts are made when the interests of the work and the necessity of reinforcing particular work sectors demand it. But this does not mean at all that the pretext of securing cadres can be used to keep managers who are not handling their duties, act irresponsibly, refuse to adopt new ways, have lost the ability to evaluate their own activities critically, have become divorced from the ordinary people, breed flatterers and toadies, and have lost the trust of the communists.

The question of cadres resounded with new force in the speech of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the November 1979 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Leonid Il'ich, speaking of the great responsibility of management cadres, emphasized that we must "replace those who are not doing their assigned job and promote energetic, creative, and enterprising comrades more rapidly."

The Leninist principles of training, indoctrinating, and placing cadres apply in full to military cadres: commanders, political workers, engineering-technical personnel, and others. The party has been guided by these principles throughout the glorious history of the Soviet Armed Forces and

continues to be so guided today. "The party considers the training of officer cadres, commanders, political workers, engineers, and technicians who are absolutely devoted to the cause of communism in our socialist land and know military affairs well," Mar SU D. F. Ustinov, USSR Minister of Defense and member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, "to be a key sector of its work."

At the present time more than 90 percent of the officers are communists and Komsomol members and more than half have higher military education and specialized military education. The officers are constantly deepening their knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory during hard military labor; they improve their military-technical and operational training and develop skills in training and indoctrinating personnel.

Soviet officers are distinguished by ideological conviction, political maturity, a state-minded approach to the work, an activist posture in life, a personal example in work, and highly moral behavior. All these things give them respect among the men and provide a vivid example for their subordinates. This example has great mobilizing force both in battle and in peacetime training.

The soldiers and seamen see how their commanders work to broaden their political, military, and technical horizons, improve their combat skills, fulfill obligations that have been assumed, and strictly observe moral and ethical norms of behavior and the requirements of the military oath and regulations. This confirms in the eyes of the men the great and undisputable respect enjoyed by the commanders and promotes better organization and procedures in the subunits of the unit or ship.

Therefore, Soviet fighting men love and respect their commanders. The highest manifestation of this noble feeling is protection of the commander in battle. The glorious history of the Soviet Armed Forces contains many examples where soldiers and seamen, inspired by a feeling of duty, loyalty to their commander, and love for him, have thrown their bodies in front to protect him from death. This noble tradition of Soviet fighting men, obedience to the commander and protection of him in battle, has become a sacred service duty. Thus, the first article of the Internal Service Regulations of the USSR Armed Forces says that a serviceman must "obey commanders (chiefs) absolutely and defend them in battle."

The Communist Party, Soviet Government, and all our people think highly of the difficult labor of officers. Each year many of our officers receive high government awards for good indicators in training and indoctrinating the men and incorporating new military equipment. Thousands of officers, generals, and admirals have received the new order "For Service to the Homeland in the USSR Armed Forces" and the medal "For Distinction in Military Service."

The Communist Party and Soviet Government, carrying out and elaborating Lenin's ideas on training and indoctrinating officers of the Soviet Army and Navy, have trained military cadres who are capable in any situation of insuring the defeat of aggressors if they dare to infringe on the sacred frontiers of our native land or the countries of socialism.

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ARMED FORCES

METHODS FOR ECONOMIZING DISCUSSED

Moscow AGITATOR ARMI I FLOTA in Russian No 10, 1980 signed to press 12 May 80 pp 17-21

[Article* by Lt Gen Intend Serv V. Bab'yev, deputy chief of the Central Finance Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Defense: "Preserve Military and Public Property"]

[Text] The campaign for economy and thrift is an important part of the economic policy of the Communist Party and Soviet State. "Communism," V. I. Lenin observes, "begins at the point where the rank-and-file workers begin showing unselfish concern, that overcomes heavy work, for raising labor productivity and preserving every pood of grain, coal, and iron." Millions of working people in our country set an example of practical implementation of this Leninist teaching. They are always looking for new reserves of economic growth and putting them into use.

Soviet fighting men take an active part in the national campaign for economy and thrift. The decisions of the November 1979 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the speech at it by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and his instructions on raising the efficiency of use of material and financial resources found a warm response in the hearts of our fighting men. The appeal to make the economy campaign one of the main principles of socialist management has been carried out consistently in every collective and at every work position. It has become the guideline for army and navy fighting men.

The questions of economy and thrift receive special attention in the recently adopted decree of the CPSU Central Committee on the work of the Pavlodarskaya Oblast party organization to carry out the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee on preserving fuel and energy resources at enterprises and construction sites. This document stresses the need to organize a true mass movement for thrift among the working people and increase the significance of these questions in evaluating economic activity, summarizing the results of competition, and giving moral and material incentive to labor collectives, workers, and employees.

*It is recommended that this article be used in political training periods on the topic "The CPSU on the communist attitude toward labor and socialist property. Take a conscientious attitude toward military labor, and preserve military and public property."

After a thorough analysis of their capabilities, many military units, ships, institutions, and organizations adopted supplementary, higher obligations in the campaign for economy and thrift. Socialist competition for the best results developed among them. The fighting men consider it their patriotic duty to operate and store the machinery and weapons in an economical manner and to use each kilogram of gasoline, fuel, lubricants, and other materials and each kilowatt-hour of electricity wisely. The campaign for the right to be called a "thrift subunit" has become a constituent part of competition.

Work toward economical use of state capital and insuring preservation of socialist property is done in an organized and purposeful manner. The principal directions of this work are determined by annual plans which are ratified by commanders in formations and military units. In this case the challenges, forms, and methods of economic work are differentiated by services and sectors of the troop system. Meetings of party administrative activists, economic and technical conferences, meetings of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, and service conferences are held to mobilize all personnel to carry out the activities outlined in the plans.

One of the principal directions of the movement for thrift and economy that has developed in the army and navy is wise use of fuel and energy resources. This is a matter of great state importance.

The detached motor vehicle battalion commanded by officer I. Yakinenko devotes considerable attention to conserving fuel and lubricants. The subunits of the battalion keep so-called personal economy accounts for each driver. They contain the individual obligations of the servicemen and operational figures on their fulfillment. The results of the rival in competition are also recorded there. This graphic juxtaposition of indicators makes the campaign more effective. Many drivers have up to 300 liters of gasoline and diesel fuel saved in their personal accounts.

Aviation units have great opportunities to conserve fuel. For example, one military unit, under officer A. Zatsepin, saved enough fuel during the training year for two squadrons of planes to fly for one hour.

Unfortunately, the questions of fuel economy do not always receive serious attention. Checks on use of fuel are poorly organized in some units and at some establishments. Fuel transportation and storage and collection of used oil are not correctly organized everywhere. One still encounters frequent cases of overexpenditure of fuel and losses during storage and distribution. In many cases the gas pumps do not have counters or distributing nozzles, the gaskets on them leak, and records are kept carelessly. But fuel leakage, even in drops, can cause considerable damage. Specialists have estimated that a gas leak of two drops a second will cause a loss of more than 1.3 tons of fuel in a year.

Conserving electrical and thermal energy is a part of the movement for rational use of energy resources. The best results here are achieved by military units and subunits which follow strict lighting regimes, fix current leakage in inside and outside circuits immediately, and reduce fuel expenditures by burning it correctly at consumption points and eliminating heat losses in buildings. A great deal here depends on all personnel, but

first of all the members of the daily detail. The soldiers and sergeants should take a proprietary attitude and watch constantly to see that electric lights are not left on unnecessarily and that heat is kept in the barracks.

There are large reserves for conserving electrical energy in efficient use of electric lighting on military posts, electric power installations, heating devices, and ventilation systems in service quarters. Measures such as switching from manual to automatic control of water pumping plants and outside lighting at military posts, replacing overpowered electric motors with planned ones, and keeping closer checks on the use of electricity by paying customers also have a good effect.

The campaign for economy and wise use of energy resources inevitably involves improving the training process and the quality of training periods, drills, and exercises. Experience shows that energy resources are conserved where commanders and staffs plan each combat training activity, take the economic aspect into account, and keep strict records of material expenditures.

Skillful use of combat equipment and extending the period of operation of such equipment between repairs is an important economy reserve. Therefore, those commanders, chiefs, staffs, political agencies, and party and Komsomol organizations who direct the efforts of all personnel to organizing optimal use of combat equipment and searching for ways of troop training that meet the contemporary requirements of combat training and at the same time permit conservation of engine life, fuel, and other materials are acting correctly. The experience of leading units and ships shows that extensive use of contemporary training equipment, in particular simulators and special models, in the training process is much less expensive than using the actual combat equipment.

The condition of the machinery and weapons, the efficiency of their use, and extending their service lives depend on the quality of maintenance, compliance with established storage and repair procedures, and the professional skill of personnel. Therefore, the units and subunits conduct activities to disseminate and introduce the know-how of experts in taking care of military equipment. Technical conferences, wall newspapers, local radio broadcasts, discussions, and the like are used for this purpose. In the company commanded by officer G. Garifitdinov, for example, mechanic-driver V. Sapunov, who saved 500 kilograms of fuel in a year, told the new soldiers how to insure optimal engine work in the combat vehicle, how to choose the correct traveling speed, prevent engine overheating, and thus conserve the equipment and fuel.

PFC's V. Polishchuk and A. Abdugakiyev, drivers in the Red Banner Belorussian Military District, increased the norm of tire life to 15,000 kilometers apiece through skillful operation of their ZIL-130 trucks, while Pvt S. Vaganov raised the norm to 13,000 kilometers.

Work to increase the operating time of equipment presupposes broad participation by the servicemen. It is closely tied to the campaign for accident-free work and complete elimination of troubles in the combat equipment through the fault of personnel. It is the sacred duty of every Soviet

fighting man to take care of weapons and machinery as if they were his own and keep them in constant readiness.

The campaign to reduce the expenditure of materials for maintenance, repair, packing, and transportation of military equipment and gear, to improve maintenance, and to prolong the periods of use of tools and equipment is very important. To accomplish this it is possible to reuse wiping and fastening materials and reduce the use of new spare parts by fixing old ones during the repair of training and combat vehicles.

Soviet fighting men consider it a patriotic duty not only to preserve the machinery and weapons, but everything that is at their disposal.

The careful attitude of soldiers and sergeants toward their uniforms, footwear, underwear, and bed linen, correct care of clothing, and timely mending help extend the life of the clothing and create the possibility of stockpiling working clothing and uniforms to use for exchange purposes.

The concern of Soviet fighting men for public property is also seen in the fact that military units, using their own personnel without detriment to combat and political training, perform current repair work on buildings and structures, fix up uniforms, make household items, clean up and landscape post areas, and fix up clubs, Lenin rooms, and libraries. Soldiers and sergeants in the Red Banner Kiev M. D., for example, straightened out the library through their own efforts, thus saving thousands of rubles of state capital. The personnel of military units and schools often make training and graphic aids and equipment for classrooms, training fields, firing ranges, and training posts.

A thrifty attitude toward bread is very important. Correct organization of baking, storage, and service to the table affords a significant savings. By proper cutting of the bread the Poltava Higher Antiaircraft Missile Command School, for example, saved tens of tons of this valuable product in a year without detriment to the men's diet. The unit of the Red Banner Carpathian M. D. where officer A. Rogovik serves saved even more bread.

These measures to extend the operating lives of equipment and gear and to save bread and fuel are unquestionably very useful to the state. At the same time, it is equally important to insure the preservation of military and public property, to prevent it from being lost or used up. This is the primary objective of the personnel who are competing for the title "thrifty subunit." Many of them are achieving excellent results. The subunit where WO (Praporshchik) P. Virchenko is first sergeant, for example, has had no losses or shortages of physical assets for several years; the subunit has kept all its gear in model fashion.

Unfortunately, this is not the case everywhere. Soldiers and sergeants often lose clothing issued to them for personal use and large shortages are discovered in the subunit. In many cases kits of spare parts and accessories are broken up, tools are lost, and spare parts are wasted. Shortages of physical assets at warehouses have not been eliminated.

We cannot overlook the preservation of dishes. Certain servicemen take dishes from the mess hall and do not return them. Dishes are sometimes lost during exercises. But replacement of these dishes costs a considerable amount of state capital.

These facts indicate that some subunits and units are doing a poor job of instilling personnel with a sense of thrift and responsibility for the use and preservation of military property. If each fighting man were deeply aware that all of the objects surrounding him have invested in them the labor of fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters, his attitude toward them would be different.

A significant reason for losses and shortages is mistakes in selecting cadres, especially for positions involving receiving and storing material assets and money. The practical and moral qualities of the person are sometimes overlooked and he is not "studied" until after he has done something wrong.

A significant share of the blame for shortcomings in preservation of socialist property can be assigned to omissions by the persons responsible for monitoring the preservation and use of material assets and money. Some commanders of military units and chiefs of institutions do not carry out regulation requirements on inspecting the presence of equipment in the store-rooms and subunits and the presence of money in the cashier's office. Investigations of shortages and decisions about them are not always made at the proper time and high standards are not imposed on those responsible.

Internal control can play a significant part in insuring preservation of military gear and money. But to do this the internal inspection commissions should be composed of high-principled and conscientious officers and warrant officers who do not tolerate shortcomings in the management of troop and financial affairs. They must be persons with a sense of great responsibility.

Army public opinion has great potential here. Many military units and military schools in the Red Banner Siberian M. D., for example, use surprise inspections under the title "Komsomol Searchlight" to check on correct records, expenditures, and writing off of material assets. The results of the inspections are discussed at meetings of the bureaus of the party and Komsomol organizations, service conferences, and meetings of personnel and effective steps are taken to eliminate problems that have been found.

The people's control committees, groups, and posts have shown themselves to be energetic helpers to commanders, political workers, and party organizations in the army and navy.

Thrifty, efficient use of everything that we have, everything that has been produced in the country, is one of our key challenges. The people's controllers of the Samarkand Higher Military Vehicle School imeni Verkhovnogo Soveta Uzbekskoy SSR (chairman of the group is Lt Col R. Ramazanov), for example, see this as the thrust of their practical public work. This group was awarded a Certificate of Honor of the USSR People's Control Committee for vigorous work to monitor execution of party and government directives.

The command and political department of the school today, guided by the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee decree entitled "Steps Toward Further Improvement in the Work of People's Control Agencies and Strengthening Party Leadership of Them in Connection with Adoption of the Law on USSR People's Control" are doing everything possible to see that the controllers take an active posture in the campaign for economy and thrift and react sharply to every manifestation of mismanagement and violation of established plans, rules, and norms.

The main thing in competition for economy and thrift, as in every great cause, is vigorous organizational and mass political work. We must explain carefully to the men of the army and navy that it is the constitutional duty of a citizen of the USSR to take a thrifty attitude toward public property. We must provide daily propaganda for the requirements of the military oath and regulations, which oblige every serviceman to preserve military and public property.

The campaign to preserve military and public property is a campaign to strengthen the economic and defensive might of our native land. Every military collective and every fighting man in the army and navy must make a worthy contribution to this cause.

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ARMED FORCES

MEDICAL SERVICES DESCRIBED

Moscow AGITATOR ARMI I FLOTA in Russian No 10, 1980 signed to press 12 May 80 pp 24-26

[Article by Col Med Serv I. Adonin: "Guarding the Health of the Men"]

[Text] The right to protection of the health of Soviet people occupies a special place among the rights proclaimed as law by the Constitution of the USSR.

From the first days of existence of the Soviet Republic, protecting the health of the working people has been one of the principal concerns of the socialist state. Today too the public organization of health services in our country is based on the two principles of free, qualified medical care and a preventive orientation in the work of medical establishments.

The CPSU and the soviet government show constant concern for Soviet people and their health. "Everything in the name of people, everything for their welfare" — this slogan permeates all the program documents of the party and is embodied in the broad program of nationwide steps to improve public health.

The steady progress of the Soviet economy and the well-being and culture of the people, the profound changes in social conditions of work and everyday life, and the planned public health system are the foundation of the enormous advances that have been made in the campaign for the health of Soviet people.

The successes of our medicine during Soviet years are truly enormous. The potential of the socialist system of public health, its profoundly humane essence, and its increased effectiveness in the campaign for human health are revealed more and more broadly and fully.

In 1913 appropriations for public health were ridiculously low: 91 kopecks per inhabitant of the Russian Empire per year. The country in all departments had just 28,000 doctors and 46,000 middle-level medical personnel (less than two doctors per 10,000 inhabitants). The hospital network had just 208,000 beds (one bed per 1,000 inhabitants).

In 1980 state expenditures for public health and physical training will be 14.4 billion rubles. The hospitals of the country have more than 3.3 million beds (more than 12 per 1,000 inhabitants). The public health system today employs 923,000 doctors (an average of 36 per 10,000 population). By the end of the current year the total number of doctors will approach 1 million, which means that one out of three doctors in the world will be a Soviet doctor. And no matter where a Soviet citizen lives today, in a large industrial city in the European part of the country or in a remote Siberian settlement, he knows that he will always have timely, qualified medical care. The Soviet doctor, brought up by the party and loyal to his medical duties, is ready to come to the patient's aid at any moment.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers entitled "Steps Toward Further Improvement in Public Health," which was adopted in 1977, is a vivid expression of Leninist concern for preserving and strengthening the health of the people. This decree is a long-term program of organizational work by public health agencies.

Military medicine is an inseparable part of the public health system. Carrying out the measures outlined by the 25th CPSU Congress is creating favorable conditions for a further improvement in medical service to the men of the army and navy and improving the quality and effectiveness of medical and preventive activities to preserve and reinforce the strength and health of military personnel, a key element in the fighting effectiveness and combat readiness of our units and ships.

The military medical service has a strong material-technical base that meets contemporary requirements of medical science. In recent years a major advance has been made in technical re-equipping and acquiring the latest electronic, electrotechnical, optical, biophysical, and biochemical equipment and medical-diagnostic means.

Vigorous steps are being taken to consolidate the material-technical base of the troop element of the medical service, the forward line of military medicine.

The health of Soviet fighting men is guarded by well-trained, ideologically mature military doctors who are absolutely dedicated to the Communist Party and our socialist country and possess outstanding work and political qualities.

During the Great Patriotic War the personnel of the military medical service demonstrated great patriotism, heroism, and diligence, devoting all their efforts and knowledge to treating military men and returning them to the ranks as quickly as possible. The millions of doctors, feldshers, nurses, and medical team members, all those who worked heroically to return the Soviet men to the ranks again, made a worthy contribution to our victory over the enemy. The results of the work of the Soviet health system during the war years are common knowledge: 72.3 percent of the wounded men and 90.6 percent of the soldiers and officers who became sick were treated and returned to the ranks. Many thousands of Soviet people who became disabled in the fight against fascism were given an opportunity to lead full lives and work again in the national economy.

More than 116,000 military medical personnel and 30,000 civilian doctors were awarded orders and medals for heroism, courage, and selfless labor during the Great Patriotic War. Forty-four of them received the title Hero of the Soviet Union.

The workers of Soviet medicine continue their confident combat work today. In post, in the field, and on distant cruises — no matter where the Soviet fighting man is, there are always medical workers with him, ready to perform their professional duty at any moment. They have highly specialized training. Most of them were educated at higher medical schools where prominent scientists and veterans of the Great Patriotic War work. Among them are four full members of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, three corresponding members of the academy, more than 600 doctors and candidates of sciences, six winners of the Lenin and State prizes, one Hero of the Soviet Union, and two heroes of Socialist Labor.

Medical workers have an enormous responsibility for preserving public health. This profession enjoys great prestige in our country. To dedicate one's self to this noble cause means to voluntarily undertake vast, sometimes tortuous self-renunciation in work and service. M. I. Kalinin said that "The heroic deed is the ability to perform one's duties rigorously under the most difficult conditions." Our young military doctors have examples to follow, examples of performance of service and professional duties.

In our day thousands of medical workers in all places are setting examples of selfless labor. Examples illustrate this. Lt Med Serv I. Khazizov, a graduate of the Military Medical Order of Lenin Red Banner Academy imeni S. M. Kirov, has achieved high indicators in organizing medical care for personnel in his two years of service as chief of a medical service. The service headed by Lieutenant Khizizov is the leader in its formation.

The ship's doctor has a difficult occupation, especially the doctor on a submarine. During long cruises he must make the diagnosis, determine indications for an operation, and perform the operation himself. Sr Lt Med Serv V. Yem' anenko has performed many difficult operations at sea. He was the first to use oxygen under pressure successfully to arrest an attack of stenocardia during a long cruise.

The military units, medical battalions, military hospitals, and other medical institutions have highly skilled employees. Many of them received higher education at the Military Medical Academy imeni S. M. Kirov. They regularly go through advanced study at the best clinical hospitals at higher educational institutions in the country.

The heroic labor of military medical personnel has been praised highly by the Communist Party and Soviet Government. In just recent years hundreds of medical service officers have received orders and medals and the insignia for "Outstanding Public Health Worker." The title "Honored Doctor of the RSFSR" has been awarded to 61 medical workers. Col Med Serv M. F. Gulyakin, chief oncologist at the Main Clinical Military Hospital imeni N. N. Burdenko, and Maj Gen Med Serv B. A. Samotokin, chief neurosurgeon of the USSR Ministry of Health, has been awarded the lofty title Hero of Socialist Labor.

Military medical personnel are devoting all their knowledge, experience and effort to the struggle to improve medical care for the personnel of the Armed Forces.

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ARMED FORCES

DISCIPLINE, EXECUTION OF ORDERS DISCUSSED

Moscow AGITATOR ARMI I FLOTA in Russian No 19, Oct 80 signed to press:
29 Sep 80 pp 22-25

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel K. Pashikin: "Implicitly, Exactly, On Time"]

[Text] As did all the Soviet people, our men who serve in the army and navy welcomed with rousing enthusiasm the results of the June (1980) CC CPSU Plenum, and the Plenum's resolution on the convocation of the next regularly scheduled congress, the 26th CPSU Congress. The armed defenders of our Motherland unanimously approve the domestic and foreign policies of the Communist Party and the Soviet government, and they are filled with the desire to greet the coming party congress with new achievements of labor in the military sphere that will enhance the combat readiness of units, sub-units and ships.

One of the most important components of the high state of readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces, of its might and invincibility, is iron military discipline. It lends organization and mobility to the army and navy; it insures constant readiness for carrying out immediate and decisive combat operations. An army without discipline is not an army, in the sense of a military organization with fighting ability. Without discipline, victory over an enemy is impossible.

The founder of the Soviet Armed Forces, V. I. Lenin, attributed vital significance to iron military discipline. "The strictest discipline is necessary in the army," he pointed out. Vladimir Il'ich urged "compliance with all Red Army statutes, not out of fear, but out of conscience; execution of all orders, the maintaining of discipline in the army in every possible way."

In its activities directing the armed forces, the Communist Party is following Lenin's behests, and considers military discipline one of the decisive factors in shaping the military might of the army and navy, in strengthening the country's defensive capacity.

Use of this article is recommended in preparation for political studies on the theme: "Personal Discipline and Habitual Effectiveness--Moral/Combat Qualities of Extreme Importance for Soviet Fighting Men."

Conscientious fulfillment of every soldier's and sailor's military obligation forms in him a pattern of personal discipline and habitual effectiveness, moral/combat qualities of most vital significance. Personal discipline entails the ability of each serviceman in any, even the most adverse environment, to precisely govern his own behavior, to control his actions in accordance with the legal, regulation and moral standards prescribed for the Soviet Armed Forces. It entails his ability to follow unswervingly the precepts of the military oath and military regulations, the orders and directives of commanders and supervisors.

Habitual effectiveness first of all entails implicit, precise execution of the commander's (supervisor's) orders, performance of one's duties, fulfillment of one's military obligation. It assumes a resoluteness on the part of the fighting man, a readiness to fulfill the mission he has been assigned, the task he is faced with at any cost, under any circumstances, regardless of the danger. From private through marshal, army life is permeated with precise, habitual effectiveness in actions, in behavior, in the relationships among servicemen. Constant readiness to selflessly execute the order of the commander, all the precepts of the military oath and regulations, is a powerful force that unites the military ranks of defenders of our Motherland and leads to great exploits. It is not by chance that habitual effectiveness is called the soul of military discipline. Front-line soldiers would say: "You can die, but you can't fail to execute an order." These crucially concise words express the essence of habitual effectiveness.

A soldier's personal discipline and habitual effectiveness are closely related to his military proficiency. Experience has shown that solid professional military skills and strong combat proficiency enable a soldier and sailor to manifest habitual effectiveness and genuine personal discipline under adverse as well as normal circumstances. A soldier's thorough knowledge of his specialty and the weapons and military equipment entrusted to him, along with the skill to use them, serves as one of the most significant guarantees of his strict personal discipline.

A soldier's or sailor's high sense of personal discipline and habitual effectiveness assume his possession of such moral qualities as integrity, truthfulness, industriousness, having a respectful relationship with members of his crew, a sense of team spirit, and many others. The military service offers young people extensive opportunities to demonstrate these qualities, to acquire the skills necessary for conscientiously governing one's behavior in strict compliance with the precepts of the military oath and regulations, and with the norms of communist morality.

The profession of arms--it was noted at the conference convened this June for army and navy command and political personnel--molds people true to their obligation, selfless, disciplined and courageous. The conference emphasized the necessity of further enhancing the personal discipline and habitual effectiveness of Soviet fighting men. It noted in particular that discipline is a political ingredient, a moral one. This is not just a means

of accomplishing our tasks, great and small. "Personal discipline is the fixed moral and physical disposition of a soldier--the way he looks at himself as a citizen of the Soviet state, a builder and defender of the new society. Our task is to develop that kind of disposition." This is the idea emphasized by General of the Army A. A. Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, in his speech at the conference.

Today's complex and contradictory international situation demands of Soviet soldiers, as never before, an especially strong sense of personal discipline and habitual effectiveness, precision in duty performance, constant combat readiness. The increased importance of strong personal discipline and habitual effectiveness in today's world is due to the following circumstances.

First of all--to the social nature of the potential nuclear war, which will demand an exceptionally high degree of social and moral responsibility on the part of every Soviet fighting man to insure reliability in repulsing an enemy attack. If unleashed by the imperialists, a third world war will be an armed skirmish between two global systems--capitalism and socialism. Following this will come the uncompromisingness of an armed conflict, and the striving to completely annihilate the enemy.

Secondly, it is due to the complex and transitory nature of combat operations that will entail serious problems, and abrupt changes in the overall situation. This will demand the ability of our soldiers to utilize the fighting capabilities of armament and equipment to its full potential, and within critically short time spans. They will have to exercise exceptional personal organization, self-discipline, precision, coordination of actions, strict observance of the requirements of military regulations. In order to effect complete and decisive annihilation of the enemy, it is important to execute the commander's orders in a precise and timely manner at any cost, to act with efficiency and initiative. The slightest lapse in organization, the least bit of delay in reaching a decision and implementing it can have a negative effect on the course and outcome of a battle. Thus, without a high sense of personal discipline and habitual effectiveness, multiplied by fortitude, bravery and determination, it is impossible to achieve victory over an enemy that is powerful and technologically well-equipped.

A third factor is the significant increase in work intensity in the military sphere, brought about by the increased rate at which technical equipment is being provided. The speed with which modern systems are becoming operational demands combined efforts, efficient and coordinated actions on the part of a great many soldiers in the most diverse areas of specialization. USSR Defense Minister and member of the CC CPSU Politburo, Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov noted: "We are seeing the introduction of weapons and equipment into the field, products of the newest combat technology, also an increased complexity in the nature of combat operations and the tasks our armed forces must accomplish. This is accompanied by a greater role for strict martial order, for precise execution of the orders

given by commanders and supervisors. Today's military entity demands the utmost coordination--and not only among individual servicemen. It requires faultless harmony and discipline between interrelated military aggregates."

These necessary qualities are formed in the process of combat training, during tactical exercises, flights and sea cruises conducted under conditions approximating combat to the greatest possible extent. It is field, air and sea training conducted strictly according to the regulations that enables soldiers, airmen and sailors to have some feeling for the pressing demands of actual combat, to put their knowledge and skills to the test, to try their physical and psychological toughness and see just how they stack up against the demands of modern warfare. Field exercises, flights and sea cruises are not merely the classroom where combat skills are taught. They are also an important test of the moral/political and psychological preparedness of our fighting men to wage modern war, a test of their organizational qualities, their personal discipline, their habitual effectiveness. As stated at the conference of army and navy commanders and political officers--"It is not enough to tell a serviceman: 'You must be self-disciplined and effective.' You must place him in an environment of strict martial order, where combat training and the entire life of the unit and sub-unit is organized according to regulations. Each soldier's responsibility for his personal conduct must become factual."

Especially high standards of personal discipline and habitual effectiveness are demanded of servicemen on tour-of-duty assignment or shipboard watch. Here more than anywhere else the strictest order is essential--exceptionally precise compliance with all rules and requirements. Even the slightest slackening, the least bit of inaccuracy in any specialist's work can have irreparable consequences. For example, if a radar operator is distracted from watching his scope for a minute, it results in a certain sector of air space going unmonitored. If a missile crewman is somewhat negligent in checking one instrument or another, he may not notice an irregularity that will prevent missile launch. Each soldier, therefore, is obliged to understand thoroughly the national significance of military watch, and his personal responsibility for faultless duty performance when on watch.

Personal discipline and habitual effectiveness is taught to servicemen by their commanders and political workers, by the whole tenor of army and navy service. But the soldier himself must not be left out of this; he cannot be passive or stagnant. The needs of the service frequently require the soldier or sailor to forego desires and inducements he is accustomed to. It is important to constantly remember that a commander's order or directive is not a request, and obedience is not a service. An order must be carried out no matter what the cost, no matter what the difficulties. Implicitly, exactly, on time!

It sometimes happens, however, that certain soldiers conduct themselves in disciplined fashion, according to regulation, when the commander is present. But just let him not be there, and their behavior changes. This shows in-

adequate consciousness on the part of certain soldiers. Discipline exists in the army not for the sake of one commander or another, but for the success of our common cause. Without it an army loses its fighting potential and the very essence of organized strength. Therefore, both he who infringes upon discipline and he who fails to restrain a comrade from misbehavior have violated it. It is a matter of honor that each young soldier and sailor seek to develop in themselves from the very first days of service a high sense of personal discipline and habitual effectiveness. It is essential to accurately comply with established procedures in the army and navy, regardless of the circumstances, at all times, every step of the way, in all things--great and small. It is necessary to conduct oneself as the military oath demands, and as the commander prescribes.

In faultlessly carrying out their sacred duty to the Motherland, in demonstrating a high sense of personal discipline and organization, Soviet fighting men, in tight solidarity around the Communist Party and the Soviet government, vigilantly stand their watch, safeguarding the peaceful labor of the Soviet people, always ready to deal a crushing blow to any aggressor.

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ARMED FORCES

ROLE OF PEOPLE'S CONTROLLERS REVIEWED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Lt Gen. I Sviridov: "The Lofty Duty of People's Controllers"]

[Text] People's control agencies have an important place in accomplishing the missions placed before units and formations. V. I. Lenin considered control an essential constituent part of organizational work in any element of the party, state, and military apparatus, of economic and military organizations, and of every leader. He considered it especially important to involve the broad masses of working people in checking on performance.

Lenin's ideas on large-scale, widespread, public, and effective control were embodied in the Law on People's Control in the USSR adopted at the second session of the USSR Supreme Soviet on 30 November 1979 and in the CPSU Central Committee decree entitled "Steps Toward Further Improvement in the Work of People's Control Agencies and Strengthening Party Leadership over Them" in connection with Adoption of the Law on People's Control in the USSR. These documents create a sound legal foundation for organizing the work of people's control agencies and enhance their role and reputation.

On the basis of the law and the decree of the Central Committee the USSR Council of Ministers worked out the procedure for activities by people's control agencies in the USSR Armed Forces, established the place of these agencies in the unified system of state and public control, clearly formulated their missions, rights, and duties, and defined the forms and methods of work with due regard for the missions being performed by the troops. The special features of forming people's control committees in the army and navy have also been established. These committees are formed for a term of 2-3 years by the decision of military councils and political agencies. They work directly under the leadership of the appropriate commanders or chiefs and political agencies. People's control groups are elected for terms of 2-3 years by public voting at general meetings of the personnel of formations, military units, ships, establishments, military schools, enterprises, and organizations. People's control posts in sub-units are elected in the same manner.

The principle of democratic centralism for army and navy people's control committees, groups, and posts, with due regard for the principle of one-man

leadership and accountability, is fixed in law by government decision. It is envisioned that people's control agencies in the Armed Forces will carry out the recommendations of higher-ranking committees and groups. This insures the unity and integrity of the system of people's control agencies within the Armed Forces and reinforces the right of higher-ranking committees and groups within a military organization to direct the activity of lower-ranking people's control agencies. This significantly enhances the role of district (fleet) and other committees and the head people's control groups of formations, enterprises, and organizations. It requires that they do serious organizing work with lower-ranking groups and posts.

The experience of recent years shows very clearly that the role of committees, groups, and posts is enhanced when political agencies and party organizations exercise qualified leadership over their activities.

As an example we may refer to the military unit where Maj V. Vasil'chisin is head of the people's controllers. The commander and political agency focus constant attention on improving management of the people's control group and posts, viewing their activities as a constituent part of general party work and the participation of each communist in this agency as performance of a primary party duty. The party bureaus not only give them essential help, but also watch carefully to see that the communists who are members of people's control groups and posts perform their duties conscientiously, with the high principles and practicality appropriate to party members. Training periods and instruction sessions are held regularly for the members of the people's control groups and the posts. Exchange of know-how is organized. All these things help make the work of people's controllers more effective.

The people's control committees and head groups are expected to do a great deal of organizational and methods work toward further improvement in the forms and methods of control activity and increasing its effectiveness. This applies particularly when organizing large-scale or multipurpose inspections. They develop questions and programs of large inspections, methodological recommendations, and assignments that are uniform for all groups, summarize and analyze the result of these inspections, and report their conclusions and suggestions to the appropriate military councils, commanders, and political agencies.

Multipurpose inspections are effective when they are conducted on a broad front with a large number of personnel, in cooperation with the financial, technical, and rear services, using internal inspection commissions, with active participation by trade unions and komсомol activists, and in close contact with military justice agencies. At the garrison of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet where Maj Just V. Butov works for the military procurator, inspections are often carried out through the joint efforts of people's controllers and procurator officers. This garrison has created an atmosphere in which violations of state discipline, mismanagement, and squandering of military property are unacceptable. Activities are conducted in conformity with a coordination plan which envisions joint inspection, mutual information, and participation by military lawyers in teaching people's controllers the forms and methods of control work.

The committees, groups, and posts have broad opportunities for work in the army and navy. They are given the right during inspections to familiarize themselves with documents and materials on the question under study, observing established access procedures. With the approval of the appropriate commander or chief, who ratified the inspection plan, they can involve specialists and regular employees of the control and auditing apparatus in the inspections. They can take reports, based on inspection results, by the persons responsible for failure to fulfill production plans and assignments, violations of state and production discipline, mismanagement and waste, abuse of position, and other violations. They submit proposals on preventing and eliminating problems identified and holding guilty parties responsible. These proposals are submitted to the appropriate military councils, commanders and chiefs, political agencies, and public organizations.

Control can be called a "cutting" sector. Its orientation is primarily critical, and this affects officials both emotionally and, sometimes, materially. It is entirely understandable that not everybody likes the people's controllers to adhere to high principles. But this does not give anyone the right to retard their work, to cover up shortcomings, and certainly not to suppress criticism and persecute activists. The party Central Committee demands that such things be stopped immediately, that the authority of people's controllers be enhanced, that they receive all possible aid in their work, and that their honor and dignity be maintained. Every individual participating in control work should be confident that his public activities will always be supported.

The party and the state, while giving people's control agencies broad rights, also demand a high return from them. In some units and organizations, however, the level of this work and its effectiveness do not meet the demand made and are not appropriate to the increased scale and complexity of the missions being performed by the Armed Forces. Careful preparation for inspections is not always done. Inspections are often carried out superficially, and therefore do little good in terms of identifying the causes of problems. Some committees and groups limit themselves to inspections of secondary matters. They are unable to correctly organize checks on execution of decisions made by commanders and chiefs based on the results of inspections. Followup inspections are rarely conducted.

There are also cases where committees and head groups do not inspect with their own personnel, but rather try to pass on their functions to a lower level. This is characteristic, for example, of the people's control committee of the construction directorate of the Transcaucasian Military District where Col M. Martynov is chairman of the committee. Until recently this committee had not organized and conducted inspections with its own personnel and did little to train people's controllers. It is no accident that some people's control groups of construction organizations did not inspect the quality of construction or wage a campaign against false reporting and coverups.

Shortcomings in the work of particular people's control agencies can often be explained by the fact that activists are unfamiliar with the fundamentals

of this important and difficult work. Therefore, an important facet of the work of political agencies, party committees, and party bureaus is to organize planned training for the members of committees, groups, and posts and with them to study party and government decrees, the orders and directives of the Minister of Defense and Chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, and other controlling documents. The forms and methods of control, results of specific inspections, and the organization of followup control over execution of decisions made based on inspections and elimination of problems identified must be discussed more frequently at training methods assemblies, seminars, and training periods with people's controllers.

In April and May of this year reports and elections were held in the people's control agencies in all the military units and organizations of the Armed Forces. As a result of them the number of people's controllers in the army and navy rose by 23 percent. The challenge now is to help the newly elected comrades become familiar with the work and master the skills of planning and conducting control activities.

People's controllers must always, in all things, justify the high trust that has been given to them. They must be as objective, demanding, and high-principled as possible when it is a matter of protecting state and public interests. The necessary guarantees have been established for them to work successfully. Commanders and political agencies must use these guarantees to stop any attempts to counteract people's controllers in their work and to encourage those who are doing well.

It is important to take steps to give greater publicity to control work and provide systematic information on the work of the committees, groups and posts and the results of inspections conducted by them. This should be done at meetings of the men of military units and subunits, meetings of the labor collectives of production enterprises, and service assemblies. The military press could devote more attention to this sphere of public work.

People's controllers in the Armed Forces are a major public force that actively helps commanders, political agencies, and party organizations solve many problems of combat readiness. The missions that now face army people's control agencies demand improvement in the management of these agencies, better forms and methods of control, and greater effectiveness. Active work by people's control committees, groups, and posts in the Armed Forces will be a worthy contribution to nationwide preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress.

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ARMED FORCES

PROCURATOR COMMENTS ON ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jan #1 p 2

[Article by Col Just V. Gushchin, military procurator-inspector of a division of the Main Military Procurator's Office: "Plan Discipline and False Reporting")]

[Text] The draft document of the CPSU Central Committee for the 26th party congress devotes an entire section to improving management and raising the level of economic activity in all elements of the economy. By itself this fact illustrates how important the party considers the question of the working style of the economic manager and his responsibility for unconditional fulfillment of plan assignments and for performance discipline as a whole. The CPSU Central Committee draft demands strict compliance with socialist law in economic relations and intensified economic sanctions for failure to fulfill plans and contract obligations and for inefficient use of materials and money.

This approach is necessitated, in addition to all other factors, by certain negative phenomena that are still encountered in our everyday life. Procurator inspections, for example, show that there are still managers in some military organizations who do not consider it compulsory to perform planned jobs on time with the necessary quality of work and will conceal the true state of affairs.

A nursery school was supposed to open at one of the garrisons of the Siberian M. D. in June 1979. Unfortunately, the military construction workers did not meet the deadline. In September the commission identified 65 significant defects at the project. Then the chief of the construction organization, Maj-Engr V. Dokukin, suggested that the members of the commission sign an appropriate document, appending a list of shortcomings to it. At the same time they organized a fine dinner for the commission members. At it they gave them the agreed-upon document to sign. Along with it, they presented a state commission document accepting the project for operation, because several members of the working commission were also members of the state acceptance commission. In this way the nursery school was "accepted" as built on time, although it did not open up until 1980.

Turning over projects with so-called "guarantee letters" in which construction workers obligate themselves to take care of shortcomings existing in the

projects are a serious violation of plan discipline. The value of these "guarantees" is demonstrated by the events that occurred in reference to a 126-apartment building at one of the military posts. One month after Col Yu. Miroshnichenko signed the appropriate letter, a check on work done showed that gas lines had not been ~~tented~~ in the building, the elevators did not work, and 585 square meters of linoleum and 700 meters of molding had not been laid. After several more months people had still not moved into the building, even though report documents showed that it was "in use."

So we see that the "guarantee letter" is nothing but an official coverup for defective work. It is official, but illegal! There is no law that provides for such letters.

It must be observed that false reporting occurs in connection with the most varied "needs" of officials. For example, Lt Col-Engr V. Krivosheyenko is not authorized to have a service car. He began to use a truck for trips. Each day he would record in the transportation records the amount of freight supposedly hauled. This false reporting enabled him to cover up a loss of several thousand rubles.

Sooner or later, of course, those guilty of violating management discipline will be held accountable. But what is alarming is that this increasingly occurs only after inspections by higher-ranking auditing agencies or the military procurator's office. Local control and auditing and report-bookkeeping workers, on whom the law imposes the duty of checking the reliability of reports on fulfillment of plans, rarely identify these shortcomings.

For example, the finance division of the Central Asian M. D. uncovered significant falsehoods in the reports of its construction organizations. But the technical inspection office of the district housing operations administration and the contract estimates division (headed by officers A. Zhigaylo and I. Yelenich) had conducted similar inspections earlier and found nothing of the sort. It seems to me that it is extremely important to increase the accountability and the professional skills of the employees of such agencies.

Our inspections have established the following fact. In more than 80 percent of the cases of false reports, those to blame give as their excuse a low level of economic training, a poor understanding of controlling documents and estimate norms, and mistaken application of wage schedules. This points to an urgent need to improve special training for engineering-technical workers and economic managers. I believe that the question of training highly skilled management cadres who must have adequate knowledge of economic law and other legal provisions should be specifically singled out in the section on economic management in the document "Basic Directions."

The economic potential of our country and the complexity of its socialist economy are growing every year, with every five-year plan. Soviet laws and other enforceable enactments are a reliable guarantee that many administrative problems will be solved correctly. We must see that every one always acts in strict conformity with their requirements.

ARMED FORCES

IMPROVED LIVING CONDITIONS IN KIEV MILITARY DISTRICT

Moscow KASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jan 81 p 2

[Article by Col V. Fedosov, chief of the Trade Directorate of the Red Banner Kiev M. D.: "Through Their Own Efforts"]

[Text] Constant and steady improvement in the material-technical base of military trade is a key condition for further raising the level of trade-domestic service to military men. The most successful collective in the Kiev M. D. in this respect is the collective headed by A. Konoshchuk, honored trade worker of Ukrainian SSR. Everyone who visits this military trade enterprise is impressed by the comprehensiveness, scope, and efficient arrangement of the entire enterprise. The two-story building which houses warehouses and vegetable storage areas draws attention. Five or six years ago when the construction organization turned this building over for use it was the only building on the enterprise grounds and it did not meet contemporary trade standards. It was critical to build additional storage areas plus business, production, and domestic facilities.

A few years passed and new buildings and cultural-domestic and production facilities appeared. A production shop with an automatic line was built that turned out 24,000 bottles of nonalcoholic beverages a shift. The products from this shop have been recognized as high in quality. The problem of storing perishable products has been solved; 125 tons of meat and fish can be stored at one time in the four rooms of the distribution refrigeration unit. A new storehouse for household goods has been built. An automatic line was set up in the pickle shop according to a plan drawn up by efficiency workers. This has improved product quality and the salting process itself has been cut in half.

The military trade enterprise is building a large agricultural complex which will include a 500-head hog farm, a poultry unit, a large hothouse, a boiler room, and a garage. Plans call for construction of a residential building for service personnel. The administration and the party and trade union organizations of the collective are constantly taking steps to improve the working and living conditions of their employees. They have built a club, dining hall, four-story dormitory, and administrative building for them.

All of these buildings have been and are being built not by contracting organizations but through the efforts of the enterprise itself, by the so called in-house method. In this case the in-house method has created a respectable material-technical base, one might even say an industrial base.

Not far from the capital of the Ukraine is a large work complex. This is an experimentally organized section for construction production work. It already has a cabinet workshop, a metal workshop, an artistic finishing shop, and other shops as well as a frame saw. Next to it are the buildings of the motor pool with a mechanical maintenance point and repair shop. Cabinet work parts and units, lumber, and metal construction elements are sent from this post to the construction projects of the military trade enterprise.

We did not decide to set up our own construction base at all once. It was forced upon us. We had enough money, but our financial potential was far from being realized. It was very difficult to find contracting construction organizations.

In our attempt to solve this situation, at first we formed a brigade of 10-12 employees from the military trade enterprise using capital allocated for current and capital repair. This was a kind of operational team that would fix up particular problems and try to bring the enterprises into line with current requirements. Naturally, such a brigade could not handle capital repair, to say nothing of building the new trade and domestic buildings. The idea gradually ripened of forming our own special organization which would be able to build new trade and domestic enterprises, reconstruct old ones, and carry on repair.

Four years ago the first small detachment, headed by senior project supervisor Vladimir Fedoseyevich Gayduk, arrived at the vacant site. Gayduk is an intelligent, creative engineer with excellent organizational talents. At first the people lived in wooden shacks and experienced many everyday inconveniences. But they did not complain; they worked heroically. A smooth-working, unified collective gradually took shape. Work supervisor Ye. Tonkiy, masonry worker N. Antonenko, carpenter A. Matselo, and others continue to work there today. Incidentally, worker mobility has been reduced to a minimum in the complex.

Many hardships are behind us today. The people now have housing and large production buildings have been built. The site has been cleared for a three-story fruit and vegetable depot which will have a high level of mechanization of all operations. Next to it will be a powerful boiler room and other auxiliary structures. Special attention is being devoted to insuring good working conditions. The shops have powerful fan systems, a dining hall, rest rooms, and showers.

Although construction on the complex is not completed, it is already in operation. Its personnel and means are distributed so that part of them can be used for development of the enterprise's own material base and part are used at trade and domestic service installations. The second area of work of the complex is capital, medium, and current repair of trade and domestic enterprises. The third is manufacturing trade and warehouse

equipment. The shops are incorporating production of stools for canteens and cafes and collapsible trade kiosks. One more important area is planned: repair of refrigeration installations.

The availability of our own construction and production base makes possible significant improvement in everyday conditions provided for our employees. Next year we will begin construction of a rest center on the Desna for employees and workers of district military trade. A contemporary building with a club and a dining hall plus several dozen cottages holding 3-5 persons apiece will rise on the picturesque river bank.

It is natural to wonder how profitable the development of such a construction-production base is. The experience we have accumulated shows that capital construction and repair of trade-domestic enterprises by the in-house method does not cost the military trade enterprise any more than work done by contracting organizations. But the main thing is that the military men and the families of servicemen and Soviet Army workers and civilians living in the garrisons receive better service.

This is not all. The construction complex today is doing certain jobs not only for the Kiev military trade enterprise but also for various associated military trade enterprises. In the future, when the entire production base is launched, its capacities will enable us to solve larger problems on a district scale. For example, we will be able to perform the same repair job on refrigeration units and other equipment and provide enterprises and garrisons with light, easily removable trade kiosks. Experimental models of these kiosks have already been produced and are in great demand among trade organizations. In the near future, therefore, plans envision turning the complex into a specialized directorate. In our opinion, the policy of consolidation and centralization of our enterprise's own production base increases the use efficiency of our economic resources. Already today twice as much money is appropriated for work done in-house as for work done by contracting organizations within the directorate as a whole. And let me repeat that our construction is not more expensive than contracting organizations would be, but it is faster.

The collective of the military trade enterprise is successfully meeting its challenges thanks to growth in capital investment for new construction and capital repair of trade enterprises. During the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan commodity turnover in trade increased almost 50 percent, while in the public catering sphere the rise was almost 30 percent. In this same time 9 million rubles worth of goods beyond the plan were sold. The draft document of the CPSU Central Committee for the 26th party congress mentions the necessity of improving both the contract and in-house methods of construction. Bearing this demand in mind, we will continue in the future to devote constant attention to construction by the in-house method.

It would be improper not to mention difficulties. A great deal of energy and time goes for receiving, or to be more precisely, seeking allocations for construction materials. It is true that we meet some cooperation. But the principal source for receiving materials is the sponsorship aid of construction organizations in the republic capital. To be honest, this is not always a stable source. In short, there are difficulties. But they are more than compensated for by the marked improvement in trade and domestic services to these servicemen and members of their family.

ARMED FORCES

PAY REGULATIONS DISCUSSED

Moscow ZNAMENOSETS in Russian No 11, Nov 80 signed to press 23 Oct 80 p 28

[Interview with Maj Gen-Intend Serv S. Korennoy, Central Finance Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Defense: "Completely and on Time"]

[Text] The editors of ZNAMENOSETS have been receiving letters from warrant officers (praporshchiki, michmany) and extended servicemen which raise certain questions of the monetary allowance for such servicemen. At the request of the editors, Maj Gen Intend Serv S. Korennoy of the Central Finance Directorate of the U. S. Ministry of Defense gives an explanation.

[Question] What is the procedure for paying the one-time monetary grant to warrant officers and extended servicemen for continuous military service?

[Answer] The one-time monetary grant to servicemen in this category is paid for continuous service as a warrant officer or continuous extended service. It is also paid to personnel who have been appointed to an officer's rank or elected secretary of a party or Komsomol organization.

This grant is figured on the basis of the pay for the primary position held by the serviceman on the day that the right to the grant arises; for warrant officers the pay by military rank is also considered. For servicemen in remote regions of the USSR the grant is paid on the basis of the pay scale without an increase for service in such regions.

The period of continuous military service for payments of the grant is computed from the following starting points: for servicemen who have been given the rank of warrant officer for the first time, from the date of signing of the order awarding the rank; for persons accepted into extended military service immediately after completion of the regular term of service, from the day of signing of the order accepting them for extended service and appointing them to a position, but not earlier than the day on which their peers are discharged into the reserve from the particular military unit in conformity with an order of the USSR Minister of Defense; for reserve warrant officers accepted for active military duty and persons accepted for extended military service out of the reserves, from the date of departure

for the place of service indicated in the order of the military commissariat. For servicemen who are on extended service when they are accepted for service as warrant officers, the period of continuous extended service is counted in the period of continuous military service.

The period of continuous service for warrant officers and extended servicemen who have been discharged into the reserve and then accepted back for military service as warrant officers and extended servicemen is figured from the date of departure for the place of service as indicated in the order of the military commissariat or the last acceptance for military service without counting prior service before discharge into the reserve.

Payment of the one-time monetary grant for continuous military service is authorized by an order of the commander of the military unit. This order indicates the period for which the grant should be paid and its amount.

The one-time monetary grant for continuous military service is paid to warrant officers and extended servicemen immediately when they become entitled to it. When servicemen are scheduled to depart for further service in other military units after the right to receive the grant has accrued, it must be paid to them before departure. Servicemen cannot be issued certificates that a grant owing to them is unpaid.

This grant is not paid to servicemen who have not served the time required for the grant before discharge, and this precludes proportionate payment for time served.

[Question] Who can receive the one-time grant for initial placement?

[Answer] The one-time grant for initial placement is paid to warrant officers and extended servicemen accepted for military service immediately upon completion of regular service. The grant is paid after they begin performance of the duties to which they are assigned. Persons who serve in remote regions of the USSR receive official pay schedules without an increase for service in such regions.

The one-time grant for initial placement is not paid when servicemen are accepted for service as warrant officers or extended service from the reserves or when their military service is extended in the conventional manner.

[Question] How is pay given during the time when a serviceman is waiting for orders?

[Answer] Warrant officers and extended servicemen who have been released from their former position are paid by the pay schedule for their last primary position. In addition, warrant officers are paid by their military rank. This continues until appointment to a new position, assignment to a school for training, or discharge from military service. But it cannot go on longer than two months from the day following the day they were removed from their position. The day that a serviceman is removed from his position is considered to be the day when he finishes turning over work and duties within the established time frame.

The payment of monetary support to warrant officers and extended servicemen after they have lost the right to pay during a period of waiting for orders is renewed as follows: for persons appointed to positions, from the date of signing of the order of assignment; for persons being sent to medical institutions, from the date of the assignment (in this case the salary schedule is paid until the day of return to the point where the serviceman was waiting for orders inclusively; for persons going on leave in connection with illness attested by a military medical commission, it continues until the end of the leave inclusively); for students enrolled for regular study at military schools, from the day of assignment to school; for persons on regular leave, from the day of departure for leave indicated in the order of the commander of the military unit, and in this case the pay schedule is followed until the end of the leave inclusively.

[Question] What is the statute of limitations period for military pay?

[Answer] Money owed to a serviceman and not paid on time or paid in a smaller amount than proper is paid for the entire period during which the serviceman had a right to it, but not more than three years preceding the request to receive the pay.

One-time payments (promotion grant, one-time grant for initial placement and continuous military service, one-time and discharge grants upon discharge from the service, and others) are paid if the serviceman requests them within three years of accrual of the right to receive them.

Commanders and chiefs at all levels must take care to see that every serviceman receives the money due him completely and on time.

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ARMED FORCES

VETERAN'S BENEFITS EXPLAINED

Moscow ZNAMENOSETS in Russian No 12, Dec 80 signed to press 21 Nov 80 p 30

[Interview with Maj Gen Intend Serv A. Kotlyar, deputy chief of the Central Finance Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Defense: "Taking Care of the Defenders of Our Country"]

[Text] In connection with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on further improvements in pension support and establishing additional benefits for military war veterans, the editors are receiving letters asking for an explanation of the extent to which these benefits apply to warrant officers [praporchiki, michmany] and extended servicemen.

At our request, Maj Gen Intend Serv A. Kotlyar, deputy chief of the Central Finance Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Defense, responds to reader questions.

[Question] What is the general procedure for awarding pensions?

[Answer] State support for servicemen and members of their family has always been and still is a focus of attention for the Communist Party and Soviet Government. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on further improvements in pension support and establishing additional benefits for war veterans are a vivid new manifestation of their concern for the armed defenders of our country. They also apply to warrant officers and extended servicemen. Servicemen in this category who have been discharged into the reserves or retirement have the right to a pension based on years of service or medical disability in conformity with existing law. If a discharged serviceman has the right to both a pension for years of service and a disability pension, he receives the one of his choice.

Pensions are calculated from the pay level paid to the serviceman immediately before discharge from active military duty, according to the pay rate for the last official position and military rank and the value of the food allowance paid during performance of duties in the last official position. Other monetary payments, including permanent ones such as pay supplements

for special working conditions and awards for qualifications, are not figured in the pension. Servicemen who before discharge were receiving higher pay as the result of serving in remote areas receive pensions calculated from conventional pay schedules, not higher ones.

Pensions for years of service and medical disability granted to warrant officers and extended servicemen cannot exceed the maximum level established for them.

The details of this matter have been covered before in the journal, so I will not go into them.

[Question] Where are pensions granted and paid?

[Answer] Warrant officers and extended servicemen who have been discharged from active military duty submit requests for pensions to the rayon and city military commissariats at their place of residence. When necessary the commissariats give them help in making out the appropriate documents. Pensions are granted by oblast (krai, republic) and city (in Moscow, Leningrad, and Kiev) military commissariats. Payment of the pensions is done by Gosbank institutions following authorization by a commissariat.

Pensions for disability groups I and II are paid in full regardless of whether the pensioner has other earnings or income. Pensions for years of service and disability group III to working pensioners who were warrant officers and extended servicemen take their earnings into account. In other words, the amount is figured so that the pension and earnings together do not exceed the sum of military pay and food allowance on which the pension is figured. In this case they receive at least half of the assigned pension no matter what their earnings are, and pensioners in disability group III whose disability was related to performance of military duty cannot receive less than the established minimum pension.

Privileged conditions for payment of pensions taking earnings into account are established for pensioners who were warrant officers and extended servicemen and performed their military service in the regions of the Far North and other areas equivalent to them and immediately after discharge remained in these regions to work. Pension payments to them for years of service and group III disability are based on the monetary earnings actually received before discharge including the supplement for service in a remote region as well as the percentage supplement for continuous service in remote regions.

Pension payments without regard for earnings are envisioned for certain categories of working pensioners who were warrant officers and extended servicemen. Specifically, this procedure is followed in paying pensions to persons permanently employed as workers at sovkhoses and other agricultural enterprises and workers at enterprises of the meat processing industry and seasonal sectors of the food industry during the times of large-scale processing of livestock and perishable agricultural raw materials. Persons who are receiving pensions for years of service and are also kolkhoz members receive a full pension regardless of the income received at the kolkhoz.

[Question] What additional benefits have been established for working pensioners?

[Answer] As of 1 January 1980, according to a decree of the USSR Council of Ministers, working pensioners who were warrant officers and extended servicemen received an additional benefit: under certain conditions pensions for years of service are paid to them in the full amount if the total of the pension and other earnings does not exceed 300 rubles a month. The right to receive pensions for years of service on this basis is given to such persons who hold positions as workers, junior service personnel, and supervisory personnel regardless of the place of work, and persons holding the positions of project supervisor at construction, installation, and repair-construction projects, receiving agents at Gosbank offices, insurance agents, cashiers, controllers, and bookkeepers at Gosbank offices and savings offices, cooks and waiters, senior and junior medical personnel, engineering-technical personnel of railroad operations enterprises and organizations (dispatchers, duty officers, mechanic-brigade leaders, locomotives and car receiving clerks, and the like), and certain other positions. When the pension and other earnings added together are less than 150 rubles a month the pension for years of service is paid in full regardless of the place of work of the pensioner and the position occupied. For persons employed in underground jobs, high-temperature shops, and certain other jobs with difficult and harmful working conditions, the pension for years of service is paid in full regardless of the amount of earnings being received.

According to the 1 May 1980 Decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, pensions for disability groups I and II granted to warrant officers and extended servicemen who were disabled owing to wounds, shell-shock, and injuries received during defense of the USSR or performance of other duties of military service or as the result of illness associated with time at the front are increased 10 percent. At the same time the minimum pensions for disability group III for the same group of pensioners were raised.

In addition to increasing pensions, the numerous benefits and privileges established, especially in recent years, for warrant officers and extended servicemen discharged from active military duty are very important parts of material support.

Thus, according to existing law servicemen who became disabled as the result of wounds, shell-shock, or injury received during defense of the USSR or performance of other duties of military service or as the result of illness associated with time spent at the front do not have to pay income tax on their earnings. These disabled persons have the right to travel free by all types of urban passenger transportation (except taxi), by intercity rail and water transportation, intercity bus routes, and general-use motor vehicle transportation in rural areas within the limits of the administrative region where they live. They are given free dental prosthetic work, free medicine on doctors prescriptions, interest-free loans for individual housing construction, a 50 percent discount in pay for housing space and municipal services, and free railroad travel between 1 October and 15 May. These group I and group II disabled persons have the right to a free round trip by rail or ship of the local and transit river fleet lines once a year.

Military servicemen who served in the active army are given a 50 percent discount on the income tax and on the cost of one trip (round trip) by railroad transportation each year; in regions that do not have railroad communication they may travel by water, air, or intercity motor vehicle. They have the right to preferential assignment of housing space, interest-free loans for individual and cooperative housing construction, and priority in receiving passes to sanitariums, preventive health clinics, and recreation lodges from their place of work.

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GROUND FORCES

REPORT ON AIRBORNE TRAINING

Airborne Regiment Training Described

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by Captain A. Oliynik, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent: By Fire and Maneuver: Report and Commentary"]

[Text] A roll of cannon volleys rocked the silence of the training area. Then right there on the slopes of the dunes, on the "enemy's" defensive positions, plumes of smoke shot up from the bursts.

"The artillery battalion commanded by Guards Captain Afonin is providing fire support for the companies' forward movement and for their deployment into battle formation," states Colonel V. Sharyy, inspecting officer for this phase of the exercise.

We can clearly see how the armored fighting vehicles are rapidly coming out of the tree line and assuming their battle formation. The hatches are opening, the troops are dismounting from their BMD's [airborne combat vehicle] and are deploying into an extended line formation.

Through the earphones on my headset I hear the command--"Commence firing!" It is the voice of the battalion commander, Guards Captain V. Khalilov.

Machine gun and automatic weapons bursts intermesh in a cannonade of ordnance. The targets fall, one after another--"tanks," "armored personnel carriers," "machine guns." Heavy fire crashes down on "the enemy" and constrains his operations. The battle gradually shifts to deep within his defensive positions. Again we hear the voice of Guards Captain Khalilov over the radio: "Faster...more fire on the right flank." His commands are terse. Equally concise are the reports rendered by the company commanders, Guards Senior Lieutenants Yu. Kondratyuk, A. Kobelev, Yu. Krivosheyev. The momentum of the attack is mounting.

"This exercise is a tough examination for the battalion," the commander of the airborne regiment, Guards Lieutenant Colonel V. Bogdanchikov was saying

the day before. "The final evaluation for the year will be determined in large measure by operations conducted here by these paratroopers--not just for the battalion but for the entire regiment as well. This will be an especially challenging experience for the battalion commander. This is the first time he is participating in an exercise in this capacity."

Guards Captain Khalilov assumed command of his first battalion this summer, after graduating from the Military Academy imeni M. V. Frunze. But entering--as they say--this position was relatively easy for him. This was not only due to the fine inheritance left him by his predecessor, Guards Captain N. Stas'kov (the soldiers had achieved a high level of proficiency in weapons training, in tactical and airborne training; two companies had been designated "excellent"). The most important factor was that Khalilov had returned to his own unit, his first battalion. Here he had passed through many stages of officer maturation and toughening. He left the post of deputy battalion commander to enter the academy. But even during the course of his studies he never lost touch with his own unit personnel; he kept corresponding with his comrades-in-arms.

Upon assuming command of the battalion, Khalilov began a steady search for additional ways to enhance the combat training of his subordinates. He saw prospects for this first and foremost in raising the level of officers' proficiency in instructional techniques, and improving the quality of their training. The exercises conducted during the final phase of the summer training period, at the training center, were especially intensive. And right now the acquired skills, the professional expertise of personnel were being put to trial by the crucial test of battle.

The attacking forces pursue the retreating "enemy" in their combat fighting vehicles. Our armored personnel carrier rushes along at maximum speed on a lane that cuts through a minefield.

I hear the battalion commander's orders through the headset--"'Enemy' tanks to the left. Destroy from fixed firing position."

I turn the commander's sight to that direction. It is difficult, but I'm able to make out the targets--patches of green against the background of a yellowish outcrop of woods. With a surge the combat vehicles of Guards Senior Lieutenant Kobelev's company take up advantageous firing positions.

"ATGM's [anti-tank guided missile]...target--tanks...fire!" Kobelev's voice is heard through the earphones.

With a hiss the missiles break loose from the aiming BMD's and, leaving behind a tracer image, speed towards their targets. Other sub-units join in the firefight. An artillery battery has moved forward and shifted to direct fire.

Victory in modern-day battle is achieved by all-around efforts. Guards Senior Lieutenant Kobelev led his company with vigor and precision. Airborne

troops of Guards Lieutenant V. Terekhin's platoon accurately hit their targets. Subordinates of Guards Senior Sergeants G. Ortikov and B. Petrov exhibited initiative and close coordination in their actions.

General Major A. Spirin, chief of the combat training branch for airborne troops, made the following statement with respect to the performance of battalion personnel:

"The battalion has shown a high level of tactical and weapons proficiency in this exercise. It holds first place in the regiment in the competition to honor the noteworthy convening of the 26th CPSU Congress. Incidentally, the regiment commanded by Guards Lieutenant Colonel V. Bogdanchikov, organizer of socialist competition for airborne troops, has completely fulfilled its commitments and earned the honored designation of 'excellent.'

Analyzing the training battle, we can single out the following factors as having insured the paratroopers' success. First of all there's the reliable fire suppression of 'enemy' defenses. It is highly significant that the most dangerous targets (tank, artillery piece, machine gun) were destroyed, as a rule, with the first shot and at maximum range. Secondly, we can point to the battalion's skillfully carried out maneuver of troops and fire power over the course of the battle.

During the entire offensive, maximum advantage was achieved using combat technology and weapons capabilities--the BMD's speed and maneuver characteristics, and the effectiveness of its armament.

Behind all this is the hard work of soldiers, noncommissioned officers and officers, particularly their intensive efforts at the training center. Modern training aids and equipment were utilized here on a full-scale basis. Thanks to daily drills, the use of a variety of trainers and simulators, daily exercises on weapons systems and on the firing range, specialists in various areas developed the solid skills necessary for achieving victory in modern-day battle.

We must also take note of the effective organization of officer training, a fact evidenced by the following instance. During the battle, Guards Captain Khalilov had to lead not only sub-units of his own battalion, but attached and supporting units as well. He directed artillery and combat engineer missions. All of his directives were executed with precision and minimal time lapse. As is well known, this is the decisive factor in achieving success. The level of a commander's professional readiness is determined, in essence, by his ability to manage the battle resolutely and continuously.

At the same time there remain considerable reserves in the lead battalion which can be used to attain full combat development. It is important for the commander, his staff, the party organization at battalion level and that of the regiment as a whole to evaluate performance with an exacting

and critical eye, to understand that their achievements must serve as the basis for further progress."

The inspecting officer, Colonel V. Sharyy, later furnished detailed results of the field firing. The paratroopers hit the overwhelming majority of their targets. The battalion earned the rating "excellent."

Helicopter Assault Exercise

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Dec 80 p 1

[Article by Major A. Drozdov, Red Banner Belorussian Military District: "Helicopters Conduct an Airborne Assault Landing"]

[Text] Attempting to halt the attacking force during a tactical exercise, the "enemy" began moving up reserves from the depth of their defenses. The airborne battalion commanded by Major A. Kiselev was assigned the mission of arresting their progress. An assault landing under these circumstances is usually conducted by parachute drop or air landing. But the tactical situation here, complex weather conditions and the lack of a convenient drop zone or landing zone forced the battalion to conduct the assault landing using the helicopter hover mode. This provided for minimal exposure of the paratroopers to "enemy" fire. But the hover method of dropping troops is complicated. It is especially difficult for V/STOL crews [vertical/short take-off and landing aircraft have both rotary and fixed-wing characteristics]. At the moment assault troops disembark, the helicopter must be hovering motionless at a strictly prescribed altitude. This requires an intricate piloting technique.

The warning order for the tactical airborne assault landing in the "enemy" rear was given well in advance to helicopter crews from the regiment, rated "excellent," which is commanded by combat pilot first-class Colonel N. Top-tun. The regiment's primary attention over the past training year was focused on exercises of heightened complexity. The quality of accomplishment of each such mission was discussed at sessions of the regiment's instructional techniques council and at tactical air conferences. This time everything in the regiment had been carefully prepared for conducting an airborne assault using the hover technique. One day prior, they ran officers' flights first to work out the sequence of operations. Afterwards they made a detailed analysis of each stage in accomplishing the mission and made specific recommendations to the flight crew. In their daily flights the crews learned how to sustain precisely the prescribed airborne assault altitude. Pilots shared the experiences of their training among one another. Experts first-class Lieutenant Colonel O. Chichkov, Major Yu. Gulyayev, Major V. Bul'ba, Captain V. Zotov and others apprised their colleagues of the peculiarities of flying helicopters close to the ground and taking appropriate safety measures.

The regiment worked out a method of conducting the assault onto a landing zone restricted in size, a method proposed and mathematically substantiated

by combat pilot first-class Captain N. Vilkev. The pilots and paratroopers jointly conducted several battle drill exercises and practice runs. They achieved perfect coordination of crew and assault landing force in both air and ground operations.

Now, on signal from the command post, airborne battalion soldiers took up their positions in the troop compartment of the helicopters. Their rotors chopping the moist air, the helicopters headed out into the sullen sky. Leading the group was combat pilot first-class Major V. Bul'ba. At the absolute lowest possible altitude, hidden by creases in the terrain, the V/STOL's inconspicuously approached the "forward edge of battle area" and crossed it at top speed. After a few minutes in flight the check point came into view, and beyond it, a field--the landing zone. The helicopters drop their speed, descend to the calculated altitude, and effect transition to the hover phase.

The paratroopers rush daringly to the doors that have been flung open. They know very well that the helicopter pilots will accurately sustain their altitude, although this requires special precision and confidence in flying the craft and operating the engine--the center of gravity, the in-flight gross weight and other parameters are changing as the disembarkation takes place.

Like his fellow pilots Major V. Bul'ba skillfully handles his helicopter. With smooth, fluid movements on the collective, while using the anti-torque pedals, he counters the helicopter's tendencies to increase or decrease altitude or to turn.

The assault landing was a success. The "enemy's" counterattack collapsed. During a critique of the tactical exercise, the highest possible rating was awarded for the helicopter crews' conduct of operations. In their fourth year of retaining the honored designation of "excellent," pilots in the regiment have taken a new step forward in the competition to honor the noteworthy convening of the 26th party congress.

9768

CSO: 1801

AIR DEFENSE FORCES

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ON TRAINING

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jan 81 p 2

[Article by Marshal of Aviation A. Koldunov, commander-in-chief of the Air Defense Forces and deputy USSR minister of Defense: "Responsibility for the Assigned Task"]

[Text] The country of the Soviets has entered a new year, 1981--the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan and the year of the 26th CPSU Congress. Workers of city and town and servicemen of the army and navy are participating with high political activeness in discussing the CPSU Central Committee's draft for the 26th CPSU Congress, "The Main Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR During 1981-1985 and During the Period up to 1990." Unanimously and enthusiastically approving the plans contemplated by the party, the Soviet people deeply realize that their successful execution is possible only if there is a durable peace.

However, imperialist circles are arduously building up an arms race. The network of military bases in direct proximity to USSR borders and the borders of the countries of socialist collaboration is expanding.

China's leadership, which is conducting an anti-Soviet and antisocialist great-power policy of hegemonism, is a direct abettor of imperialism.

The intrigues of the enemies of peace require our constant vigilance and a strengthening of the Soviet state's defensive capability with a view to upsetting the pretensions of imperialism to achieving military supremacy.

Servicemen of the Air Defense Forces are performing their honorable service with a deep understanding of the responsibility for protecting the peaceful labor of the Soviet people. The troops of the PVO [Air Defense Forces] are troops in constant combat readiness. They are carrying out their combat task in days of peace. At any time of the year or day, from the Baltic to the Pacific Ocean, from the icy Arctic to the scorching desert sands of the country's south, they are vigilantly carrying out their combat duty.

Our troops have at their disposal everything that is necessary for carrying out this mission. Thanks to the concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, they are equipped with the most modern combat equipment and armament. The troops are manned with politically mature, highly-qualified personnel: almost

every general and officer has a higher military and military-specialist education, and all commanders of chasti [units] are specialists with a high rating and master of a combat specialty. In the 5 years since the 25th CPSU Congress, the party constituency among officer personnel has increased 8 percent.

The political and vocational training of our warrant officers has risen to a new high. The general-education level of soldiers and sergeants has risen, enabling them to master modern military equipment and armament in a shorter time.

During the years that have elapsed since the 25th CPSU, lots and lots of our officers and warrant officers have been awarded orders and medals. The high feeling of responsibility of commanders and political workers is showing up in the excellent training of their subordinates, in the growing combat readiness of subunits and other units. In the 1980 training year all antiaircraft-missile and aviation units successfully carried out combat firings, about 95 percent of them with ratings of "excellent" or "good."

The complexity and responsibility of the tasks that the commanders, political workers and staff officers of our troops face require further improvement of their style of work. The instructions of V. I. Lenin about the personal responsibilities of workers for the task entrusted to them, about the fact that this responsibility should always be precisely and individually established, are acquiring an especially deep meaning for our generals and officers. Irresponsibility and the pleading of objective circumstances that supposedly prevent execution of adopted decisions contradict Leninist and party methods of operation.

A businesslike and objective talk about improving the style of work of military personnel and about raising their responsibility for the matter entrusted to them was held in party organizations during the accountability and election meetings and at party conferences. This inspires confidence that party influence on all aspects of the life of the troops will be strengthened, which will serve the cause of further improving the combat readiness of soyedineniye [large units] and other units.

Many commanders, political workers, staff officers, engineers and technicians--genuine experts in military affairs and masters in training and educating their subordinates--have been reared and educated with the troops. Among them are Col G. Klimentov, commander of an antiaircraft-missile regiment. A feeling of the highest responsibility for the job assigned is inherent with him.

The past training year was especially significant for the regiment. Having advanced the initiative for socialist competition among our troops, its personnel properly justified the title of stalwarts in competition and carried out their adopted commitments completely. The USSR Ministry of Defense recorded the regiment on the Plaque of Honor for Leading Units and Ships for the successes achieved.

During the current training year the missileers of the regiment that Col. B. Parshikov commands were the initiators of competition within our troops for a proper greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress and for a further rise in combat readiness and a strengthening of military order. He is an excellently trained and experienced commander who knows how to rely on the work of his deputies and party and Komsomol organizations. During the recent Military Council meetings, at which the progress in preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress was discussed, we noted that the regiment's missileers had begun the new training year with a good businesslike attitude and an understanding of the responsibilities vested in them.

The 5-year period that followed the 25th CPSU Congress has been marked for our troops by an increase in the demands on their proficiency and combat readiness. Commanders, political organs and staffs have begun to approach more strictly and exactly their determination of who is "excellent" in combat and political training and which subunits and other units are "excellent." And it is not a bad thing that the consequence of such an approach in some units and formations has been a decrease in the number of men and subunits rated "excellent." Objectivity and adherence to principle in appraising what has been achieved mean a great deal in educating people correctly.

Individual instances of oversimplification and indulgence in organizing combat training used to be observed. During target practice, targets for missileers used to be sent across the center of the combat formations. Individual tactical exercise leaders did not always endeavor to make the situation more complex by using low-altitude maneuvering targets. This kind of struggle, if it can be called that, for a high rating, which is injurious to the combat training of personnel, is an intolerable occurrence in army life. Therefore, the most decisive measures have been taken to eradicate all possible oversimplifications, wherever and however they may manifest themselves.

Because of the constantly increasing speed capabilities of the means of air attack, the time factor is of primary importance to our forces, and personnel are taught to act within a stringent time frame. Rating criteria have been changed because of this. Formerly, an exercise leader would at times concentrate his main attention on the maneuver itself and the technical skill and competence of its execution and would give less consideration to the time factor. Such occurrences are now observed more rarely, which is the result of much work that has been done within the forces on the strict observance of time discipline in exercises.

In the interests of combat readiness, the time used to train specialists must be shortened and the quality of instruction improved. This is important so that the knowledge, ability and skills that the soldiers gain will be applied immediately in performing combat duty, in carrying out recycling operations, and so on. Our scientists, commanders, political workers and staff officers who, relying upon recent achievements of military pedagogy and psychology, have developed and are successfully introducing to the troops a methodology for accelerated specialist training should be given their due.

In the modern era, when troops have been supplied with equipment that is most complicated in manufacture and military application, one cannot do without the use of rational ways and means for mastering and operating it that originate right in subunits and other units. The troops can be armed with these ways and means only through a well-organized system of assimilating and disseminating advanced experience.

We have established a rule--a law--that progressive experience that has been verified in practice should be introduced in all subunits and units. Responsibility for this rests not only upon those who directly use the equipment but also upon their superiors, who are obligated to monitor progress in fulfilling the instructions.

It is noteworthy that when experience is being generalized nowadays, not just the positive aspects are considered. Anyone, even the best commander and political

workers, can commit individual errors and oversights. And the same thing must be prevented from happening to others. An officer's authority will in no way be undermined if, together with a demonstration of all that is positive and valuable, there is a discussion of his difficulties and errors and how they can be overcome. Such an approach to the matter increases the effectiveness of all work to propagandize what is new and progressive.

To keep abreast of the times now means to look ahead, to work with the long term in view, and to persistently master everything new that the scientific and technical revolution brings to military affairs. When there are a strict time limit on decisionmaking, a huge flood of information, and rapid changes in the situation, effective and high-quality control of troops is possible only by use of an ASU [automated control system]. Automation, which not only reduces the time taken to pass on and to process information but also increases its accuracy considerably, is one of the decisive avenues for improving troop control.

If you retrace what has been done in this area in the past 5 years you will be convinced that major work has been performed. Further automation of the control function is one of the main points of application of the efforts of our commanders, political workers and staff officers. They have had to resolve both technical and psychological problems, and it must be said that they have done so successfully. Whereas individual commanders on occasion used to rely more on conventional but outmoded control ways and means, they now utilize ASU in military operations, exercises and training, realizing that only on the basis of ASU can successes be achieved in conducting the fleeting combat operation of destroying an airborne enemy.

The need for performance discipline and personal responsibility in every operating segment was stressed at the October 1980 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and in the plenum speech by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. This party requirement applies fully to military personnel. Its implementation will enable us to further improve tactical control leadership training and education and socialist competition and to strengthen firm regulation procedure.

Maintaining performance discipline and personal responsibility at the required level is impossible without systematic monitoring of execution. If the work of a commander who is experiencing difficulties in the service is analyzed, then you will be convinced that his sense of responsibility for the job entrusted to him has been dulled.

A military council recently concluded, for example, that it was inadvisable for officer B. Pavelko to remain in his position. A study of his style of work as a commander established that he was not paying attention to certain questions of combat and political training. This officer, who in the past had not always been an example to his subordinates, recently began to treat the execution of his duties particularly carelessly and became drastically less exacting toward himself and his subordinates. All this could not help but affect the efficiency and quality of combat training of personnel.

The decline in the officer's professional activeness was also promoted by certain of his chiefs, who adopted a protective position. Thus, while preparing and conducting a tactical exercise that involved combat firing, they practically took over

from Comrade Pavelko. Yet it is common knowledge that too much protectiveness always diminishes a person's sense of responsibility.

The party's requirement that the activity and personal responsibility of individuals be increased is for us the main line in work with the generals and officers on whose political maturity and professional training and attitude toward the duty of the troops largely depends. This is our most important reserve in the matter of further increasing vigilance and combat readiness, improving the organization of military duty, and mastering new technology and equipment. Commanders, political organs and staffs and party and Komsomol organizations are directing their efforts toward full and effective utilization of this reserve.

The soldiers of the Air Defense Forces see that it is their patriotic duty to be more persistent in mastering the weapons entrusted to them, in strengthening discipline and the state of organization, in increasing combat readiness, and in being a reliable guard of the peaceful skies over the Soviet motherland.

11409

CSO: 1801

NAVAL FORCES

COMMAND-TROOP RELATIONS DESCRIBED

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Dec 80 p 2

[Article by P. Medvedev, vice-admiral and member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Administration of the Red-Banner Black Sea Fleet: "Closeness to People"]

[Text] Right now he is the commander of one of the ship's best subunits. But Sr-Lt V. Zuyev began his service with great difficulties. He was poorly acquainted with methods for teaching sailors and with the peculiarities of educational work with subordinates while on a cruise. And who knows how the young officer's career would have worked out had there not been attentive, sensitive people beside him?

As they say, a tree does not fall down in a dense forest. It is important to support a man. Officers V. Nyagu, I. Dumitrashko, A. Litvinenko, V. Kovalenko and other communists of the large ASW ship extended support to Sr-Lt Zuyev. They helped him to plan his worktime, to pass the test for watch officer of a ship under way and to acquire skills in individual work with subordinates. In brief, their attention and assistance were a kind deed.

This episode, an ordinary one, it can be said, is one that is encountered on just about every ship, in just about every chast' [unit]. But such cases indicate convincingly that a deep knowledge of people, sensitivity, and attention to everything are the truest ways to solve all our main problems. "Be in the thick of things. Sense the mood. Know everyone. Understand the rank and file. Know how to approach..." V. I. Lenin emphasized. Every line of the 25th CPSU Congress's decisions and other party documents breathe with the energy of Lenin's ideas. The necessity for an attentive, concerned attitude toward the man was emphasized with new strength in the papers of the October 1980 party Central Committee plenum. Such an attitude, it was stated at the plenum, should permeate the entire work style of party, soviet and economic organs and should become an integral part of the work of every supervisor--great or small.

For our fleet's political organs and party organizations, the years between congresses have been years of active confirmation of the Leninist style in work for all categories of educators.

I recall with what deep interest, with what enthusiasm fleet units held practical-science conferences on Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's books, "Malaya Zemlya [Little

Land]," "Vozrozhdeniye [Rebirth]," and "Tselina [Virgin Lands]." How much love and respect for man there are in the lines of these books, which inspire faith in his creative strength. And there is so much practical advice in them that arms us with invaluable experience for educating people.

I would like to dwell on that special role that political organs have been called upon to play in sustaining the Leninist style of work and an attentive attitude toward people. Take the political section where officer Borodavkin serves. These questions are constantly the center of attention there. Party organization activity in rallying military collectives and in organizing work with individuals is deeply analyzed. The smallest cases of inattention to the needs of people and of rudeness receive an evaluation based upon principle. Officers of the political section often can be seen among the sailors, they speak at lectures and talk in conversations, and they love to meet with the sailors in spontaneous situations, and from this there comes a deep knowledge of the state of affairs, of the frame of mind, and from this there also comes effectiveness of the influence of this political organ on the organization of educational work aboard ship.

However, we also know of officers of political sections who are inclined to operate in the old-fashioned way. You seldom see such a political worker in the crew compartments or the ship's mess room conversing with young officers, or in a circle of sailors, nor do you hear cordial words or a merry joke from him, for, as they say, he keeps the sailors at a distance. People do not group around him, do not bring him into the circle of their interests, and do not bare their souls to him. In such a political section, as a rule, work methods also suffer from the "general approach," and direct work in subunits is underrated. These deficiencies are characteristic to a known degree in the political organ where officer V. Cherepok works. He, yes and other comrades, are often present on ships, but they do not study deeply enough the people's frame of mind or the processes that occur during combat training, during party and political work, and in discipline. Therefore, their stay on a ship sometimes does not leave any kind of an appreciable effect on improvement of party and political work.

The Fleet's Military Council and Political Administration persistently strive to perfect the style and methods of the activity of commanders, political organs and party organizations.

One area of our work is to extend assistance locally. Officers of the political administration who are on crews aboard ship often spend time on long-distance cruises, where they undertake not so much the role of inspectors as organizers of party and political work. Thus, for example, at different times Vice-Admiral V. Popov, Capt 1st Rank I. Laskiy, Capt 1st Rank Chastukhin, Capt 2d Rank R. Voronov, Capt 3d Rank L. Suglob and others have toiled fruitfully on prolonged cruises, supporting high clan and moral spirit in the sailors. At the same time, on each occasion, they were also an object lesson to commanders, political workers and the activist element of party and Komsomol organizations.

We often send chiefs of political organs on long-range sea cruises. In the oceans, in the expanses of the Mediterranean Sea, upon finding themselves directly in military collectives, they study deeply the mood and the needs of the sailors, and they efficiently effect improvement in the practice of the individual approach to people. All this helps in the successful solution of sailing tasks.

It has become a rule for us that the fleet commander, his deputies, and responsible staff workers and political-administration workers meet with sailors on ships that go out into the ocean for a long time. They converse warmly with the sailors and address them cordially, which also helps to create a good frame of mind within crews.

In working with people who are solving problems far from home shores, everything is important: the presence among them of a senior officer and political workers and their concern that recent mail be delivered on time, that telegrams from the homeland not be delayed that tell about an officer's promotion or about the birth of a first son in a lieutenant's family....

Attention to the man is always repaid a hundredfold.

It would seem that the question of closer contact with people and with military collectives is urgent also for staff officers. At times some staff officers do not penetrate deeply into the essence of the problems being solved, the level of people's professional training and their frame of mind. Thus, on the missile cruiser "Admiral Golovko" is task-force staff officer Capt 3d Rank M. Pupkov, who, instead of looking deeply into progress in training the sailors in carrying out combat exercises, in helping them to carry them out better, actually found himself outside things.

Unfortunately, other engineer-officers also shun work with people. For them the noise of operating machinery still drowns out the beating of sailors' hearts. And so there is something here to work upon in inculcating in these comrades a taste for socializing with people and a high feeling of party responsibility for their moral and political condition--and thus also for excellent final results of their military work.

And, it goes with it saying, a special word about the political workers of the subordinate units. They are the closest of all to people. Who, if not they, must know each officer and sailor thoroughly and influence the man continuously. Without detracting from the fact that most of them labor conscientiously, with fervor and ardor, we should, at the same time, react strictly to any case of indifference on the part of a political worker, or of tactlessness, or of being silent to crude deficiencies in relationships within collectives.

We encounter these and other derelictions in work aboard the ship where Capt-Lt V. Shcherbura is the deputy commander for political affairs. He spends a substantial portion of his time with people and often conducts different sorts of meetings, conferences and exercises, but nevertheless he does not know well the state of mind of the sailors and the situation on the ship, and he is not able to arrange his work among the sailors differentially. It is not accidental that here also communists and Komsomol members do poor work in rallying subunit collectives and in educating the sailors in naval friendship and comradeship.

Accountability and election meetings and party conferences have been held in the fleet's party organizations. All aspects of the life and activity of the collectives of communists were analyzed at them on the basis of principle and in business-like fashion, and many good recommendations for improving the work methods of political organs and party organizations were introduced. It is important that questions of an attentive and concerned attitude toward people, of strengthening

ties with the rank and file, and of an increasingly deep penetration into the affairs and concerns of military collectives everywhere should become the paramount practical questions, and that they should, as the party requires, permeate the whole style of work and be an integral mark of each communist supervisor.

All the work of the fleet's communists are now aimed at a worthy greeting to the 26th congress of our own Communist Party. It is being conducted in an atmosphere of nationwide discussion of the CPSU Central Committee's draft to the 26th Congress. Black Sea Fleet members are filled with a patriotic striving to overcome deficiencies decisively and to fulfill with honor the tasks of further improving vigilance and combat readiness that were set for them.

11409

CSO: 1801

LOGISTICAL SERVICES AND SPECIAL TROOPS

CHEMICAL DEFENSE TRAINING

Battalion Training Activities

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by Major G. Mokiyeikov, separate chemical defense battalion commander: "An Exacting Approach"]

[Text] We were especially thorough in preparing for this year's final inspection, desiring to make a significant contribution to the campaign in honor of the noteworthy convening of the 26th CPSU Congress. Now this crucial examination is behind us. Our personnel successfully handled the tasks they were assigned. Every other soldier in the unit earned the designation of "excellent." More than half of those authorized successfully passed their exams and became higher class experts. Ninety percent of battalion servicemen earned military-sports complex badges.

We were particularly happy with the company under the command of Senior Lieutenant K. Sorokin. When you compare the current results with those achieved last spring, the difference doesn't seem so great percentage-wise but we sure know how difficult it was for our specialists to get these percentages.

It should be noted that the company's fine showing was made in a formidable environment approximating combat, an environment imposed on them by inspectors during the concluding exercises. The training of these soldiers was evaluated by combat standards. Even under such conditions, Senior Sergeant V. Luk'yanov, a noncommissioned officer on extended service, Sergeant A. Artemkin and others exuded confidence; they exceeded the norms by 10 to 15 percent in executing these formidable operations.

Just how was this atmosphere of reliability established in the company? What path led it to success? Very likely the most important factor was the company commander's efforts to insure that the training schedule was followed to the letter, his endeavors to achieve a high level of quality in every exercise and drill, his skillful use of the mobilizing force of socialist competition. In studying and approving abstracts, the company

commander would always recommend methods of conducting this or that training exercise. He advised as to the best way to organize competition by tasks and by standards. He paid a great deal of attention to preparing the necessary training aids and equipment. All of this provided incentive for his men to work all-out. Day by day their combat proficiency improved.

Unfortunately, not all sub-units used this kind of approach to training and fulfilling their obligations. Senior Lieutenant P. Beloglazov's company was also heavily committed. However, an inspection conducted by the staff not long before the final exercises showed that there were many soldiers who had a long way to go before achieving programmed objectives. Most alarming of all was the fact that this company's performance was not being evaluated very exactly. This led to a situation where some of the men slackened their efforts during training. As a result, the platoon commanded by Senior Lieutenant V. Reshetnik made only a satisfactory showing during graded, special-purpose training exercises. Lieutenant M. Girich's platoon didn't fare any better.

The battalion staff and the party organization critically analyzed the combat and political training program, and the organization of socialist competition here and in other sub-units, and undertook a number of specific measures towards enhancing the quality of the training process. First of all we required of each commander that his training schedule have the force of law. Deficiencies that were brought to light were discussed at official meetings and party assemblies. We talked with the officers and noncommissioned officers, acquainted them with the methods and experience of the best commanders. Naturally, we not only tightened control over the course of training in the sub-units, but also began to render more frequent, definitive assistance to company commanders and platoon leaders.

Majors V. Marinin, V. Sonnikov and others, along with Lieutenants O. Savvateyev and A. Neverov prepared and conducted special-purpose training exercises, then analyzed their performance and their deficiencies. They were noticeably on the road to recovery. Platoon leaders began to treat fulfillment of their obligations in a more responsible fashion. By way of illustration, Lieutenant O. Savvateyev soon earned the right to be termed one of the top experts in instructional techniques in the battalion. He created a healthy learning environment for every exercise, strove to motivate personnel. Frequently his exercises would have an introductory setting that would demand maximum effort and concentration on their part. At the very outset of an exercise, sharp disagreement would flare up among the trainees as to the best way to accomplish the assigned mission. Sometimes you might get the impression that you were at a specially organized contest rather than a training exercise.

This method of organizing exercises promoted an environment in which members of the platoon began each day's drills and exercises well disposed to giving their all in perfecting their level of combat training. Their actual performance in the concluding exercises proves that their sub-unit is

one of the best in the battalion. The timely measures taken by the battalion staff had paid off, and enabled the sub-unit not only to retain its designation of "excellent," but to achieve new and greater results as well. The results of the concluding exercises show once again that the road to success can be found in clearly-defined organization of the training process, constant scrutiny over the effectiveness of competition, and a high sense of day-to-day exactingness in evaluating performance.

Company Training Activities

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Dec 80 p 4

[Article by Major V. Martynyuk, political directorate officer, Red Banner Central Asia Military District: "A Garrison in the Steppe: Your Sons Are Serving Here"]

"Dear Editor: Our son, Nizamiddin Zhamashov, is serving with the chemical defense forces. We would like to know more about who his comrades are, and what military specialty our son is becoming proficient in. Respectfully, the Zhamashov Family" (Sovkhoz "Kommunizm", Leninskiy Rayon, Chimkentskaya Oblast)

At the request of "Krasnaya Zvezda," Major V. Martynyuk, political directorate officer in the Red Banner Central Asia Military District, replies to the letter written by a soldier's parents.

[Text] I arrived late in the night at the garrison where Private N. Zhamashov and his fellow soldiers, chemical defense troops, are stationed. The primordial silence was striking. Not a single splash betrayed the presence of the little stream in the steppe, a military camp sheltered in its bend.

Suddenly it was as if the silence exploded--it was the alert call of a bugle. Muffled voices could be heard; vehicle engines began to rumble in high bass notes. "Assembly" was sounded in the camp.

The company commander, Captain Abdulla-aga Akhmedov, invited me to join a chemical defense [CD] reconnaissance patrol.

"The men are all taking part in a tactical exercise," he said. "Here you'll find out what chemical defense troops do, and you'll meet Private Zhamashov there as well."

The "enemy" could use radioactive or toxic agents at any time. The patrol, whose members I was about to set out with, had to determine the extent of contaminated areas and calculate the time after which radiation levels would be safe. Simply stated, they had to make numerous calculations, without which victory in battle cannot today be won.

My seat in the vehicle was next to a CD scout whom I didn't get to meet right away. As prescribed, the soldier briefly introduced himself, but I couldn't catch what he said due to the engine noise. It would have been awkward to ask him again--the soldier was already practicing his "witchcraft" using numerous devices and instruments.

The man's actions showed no sign of constraint or nervousness, even though right beside him sat an unfamiliar senior officer who might well be an inspecting officer. Such composure indicated that the CD scout knew his job and his responsibilities thoroughly, and was accustomed to carrying them out with confidence and precision, whatever the circumstances.

Our vehicle is speeding along over poor roads in utter darkness, and the driver isn't resorting to the aid of headlights. The uninitiated might very likely wonder--drive like that and you're courting disaster. But there isn't any kind of darkness the driver would be afraid of; the combat fighting vehicle is equipped with modern navigation instrumentation, night vision devices.

Suddenly, to the front and left of our route of march, purplish-black clouds of earth billow up--training demolitions have exploded. An automatic gas detection device is immediately activated. I quickly don my protective gear along with the troops. I do this with confidence, but all the same don't manage to get it on as soon as my taciturn fellow traveler. His work tempo doesn't slacken up for a second. The glass lenses of his protective mask all aglitter, the CD scout quickly and accurately determines the radiation level and reports the data to his section leader.

He has established here that the "radiation level" has increased significantly. "Move out!" the section leader orders the driver. After several kilometers the danger zone is behind them and the scouts plot its far boundary on the map. When he sees that the "contaminated area" borders the shoreline of a small lake, my companion uses a special device to ascertain the level of contamination of the water reservoir.

As we returned to the assembly point, the edge of the horizon was just barely beginning to fill with a raspberry-juice glow. The CD patrol had already provided the commander with complete, exhaustive data on the radiological and chemical environment over routes of march. Later on, these data would allow advancing motorized riflemen to avoid the most dangerous areas of terrain and attack the "enemy" with speed and surprise.

But that would be later. Right now a free minute presented itself, and I attempted to "warm up" the reticent CD scout (or so he seemed to me) to some conversation. No--he wasn't taciturn at all. Delightedly holding his flushed face up to the light, cool, morning breeze, the soldier gladly answered my questions. It turned out that he is a chemical defense driver. The regularly assigned CD scout fell sick unexpectedly, so he had to take over his friend's duties for the exercise. How did he manage to become

proficient in a second military specialty in such a short time? His explanation was simple--his senior comrades helped out. The platoon leader, Lieutenant S. Sidorenko was always nearby, as were his fellow soldiers, Privates A. Zhuvakov and S. Tlesov.

Incidentally, he's in competition with Tlesov. But there's an unwritten law in the army--you help the comrade you're competing with. They are both right-flank men in the socialist competition to honor the noteworthy convening of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Naturally our conversation was not restricted to official matters. When I inquired about how dull it must be here in this forgotten garrison in the boundless steppe, the soldier was quite astonished:

"Who's got the time to be bored? There's so much to do out here."

My new friend was a member of the company-level KOMSOMOL bureau, and a KOMSOMOL group organizer in the platoon, which would entail his having to assist the commander in troop education.

"When some young soldiers arrived recently in the sub-unit, I acquainted them with the traditions of our multi-nationality collective, and told them about the front-line feats of CD soldiers."

"I'm really interested in sports," the CD scout smiled, "and I captain our sub-unit boxing team. Recently I met the requirements for boxer second-class. We have people in our company who have attained 'master sportsman,' and candidates for that designation as well. In track and field there's Lieutenant S. Sidorenko and Junior Sergeant G. Balitskiy, in wrestling--Private Y. Al'sultanov. Now just what do you mean by 'forgotten garrison in the steppe'? Professional actors frequently perform in our regimental club; a lot of soldiers take part themselves in amateur artistic activities. Additionally, our soldiers are frequent guests of the workers at a sponsored sovkhos. On Sundays political workers and KOMSOMOL activists organize trips to museums and theaters at the district center."

Our conversation was interrupted by a call to assembly. Excusing himself, my friend took up his position in formation.

The commander briefly summed up the results of the first phase of the training, and called out the names of those who had earned distinction. Suddenly I heard: "Private Zhamashov--front and center!"

I waited impatiently for the soldier to step out of ranks so that I'd finally get to see the man whose parents' request was the reason for my visit. You can just imagine my surprise when I found out it was my companion on that crowded, bumpy ride in the special-purpose vehicle.

The commander expressed his appreciation to Private Zhamashov for his skillful performance of duty as CD scout, then read out a letter of gratitude to his parents.

Most likely, dear Urkhiya Turgunovna and Kazybay Baytursunovich, you have already received this letter.

Battalion Training Results

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jan 81 p 1

[Article by Captain P. Pavlov: "Under Adverse Conditions"]

[Text] Troops in the chemical defense battalion commanded by Major B. Grenshchikov conducted field training exercises under adverse weather and tactical conditions. They performed accurate and timely reconnaissance of "areas contaminated by toxic agents," carried out efficient, special-treatment decontamination of personnel and equipment, and capably found ways to skirt "high radiation-level areas."

The battalion's chemical defense troops have truly earned the high grade they received in these special-purpose tactical exercises. The battalion bears the designation of "excellent." Full crew interoperability has been achieved here, and more than 75 percent of the men are first or second class experts. The troops accomplish all of their combat training missions and meet all the standards in their specialized area more quickly than prescribed

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CSO: 1801

LOGISTICAL SERVICES AND SPECIAL TROOPS

LOGISTICAL SUPPORT IN MODERN COMBAT DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jan 81 p 2

[Article by Colonel General P. Sysoyev, first deputy chief of logistical services of the USSR Armed Forces: "Logistical Support for the Battle: Progress in Science and Technology and Modern Weaponry"]

[Text] Today we continue our publication of replies to queries that our editorial staff presented to prominent military leaders representing various services of the armed forces and branches of service.

1. What are the fighting capabilities of today's armament and military technology? What are the peculiarities of the current stage in their development?
2. What new features does this impart to the relationship between man and technology, to the nature of work in the military?

[Text] Modern day combat operation involve a vast flow of material resources to effect logistical support for troops engaged in the offense or defense. It is constantly necessary to resupply units and sub-units with fuel and ammunition, to evacuate the wounded from the battlefield, to repair and recover damaged equipment, to effect food supply for the troops, etc. All of this must be accomplished without constraining combat operations in any way. These missions are assigned to the logistical services.

By virtue of furnishing equipment and training, the logistical unit must coordinate the readiness level of combat sub-units. It must be highly mobile and easily administered; it must have sufficient reserves of material resources, and be capable of setting up and dismantling its projects secretly and in the shortest possible time frame. It goes without saying that achieving this is possible only with the widespread employment of modern technology and mechanization of operations.

The experience of World War II can give a clear picture of the scope of the problems that had to be handled by logistical services during the

course of battle. For example, in the Wisla-Oder operation, troops of the First Belorussian Front and First Ukrainian Front expended daily an average of 245 freight carloads of ammunition, more than 4000 tons of fuel, and about 4400 tons of provisions. The overall expenditure of material resources for the World War II years assumed colossal proportions--over 10 million tons of ammunition, more than 16 million tons of fuel, about 40 million tons of provisions and forage.

Under today's conditions, the consumption, and therefore the supply of material resources has increased significantly. This applies not only to volume. The resources themselves have become exceptionally diverse--there are now up to a million different designations. Requirements are structured differently as well, the greatest proportion of them today goes to fuel.

At the same time, our capabilities have grown too, facilitated by the introduction of modern technology into logistical services units and sub-units. Modern means of transportation are used for all stages of various freight shipments, from deep in the country's interior, from centralized depots directly to the troops. They include heavy freight trains, river and sea-going vessels of various types, military transport planes and helicopters, powerful vehicles with great load-carrying capacity, main pipelines. However, to insure uninterrupted freight transport under conditions of intense enemy activity directed against our lines of communication, we must also have a rich technological arsenal that will enable us to properly maintain these lines of communication. We do have such an arsenal.

Along with the repair and recovery technology of military railroad and engineer troops, high-efficiency machinery is also available at the level of road repair units and sub-units. Our new tractors, for example, are fitted with a system of complex assemblies equipped with hydraulic drive and some rather complicated electronic systems. This has increased the average power rating of the machines by 25 - 35 percent. Road machines are even more efficient--self-propelled earth movers with bucket capacities of up to 25 cubic meters, bucket elevator loaders with up to 15-ton load-carrying capacity, 540-horsepower bulldozers and motorized graders up to 375 horsepower. All of this will insure rapid road construction and repair of roadways and access roads after various types of weapons have been used on them.

However, it is scarcely a simple matter today to transport supplies to, let us say, the location of a combat regiment. It is important to effectively deliver them to each user. In light of the highly dynamic nature of modern combat operations, only short respite periods are available for the troops to effect ammunition, fuel and food resupply, to collect and evacuate wounded and render them first aid. Therefore, it cannot be expected that supply shipments will be unloaded at a regiment's location and then gradually distributed to the sub-units. There is no time for this at present.

Most characteristic of logistical services operations today is the supply of combat sub-units with all the necessities while on the march, or during

short halts. Speed in loading and unloading operations is achieved through all-around mechanization, packaging, containerization, and integration of goods being delivered. Vehicles used for ammunition transport, for example, are currently equipped with loading and unloading mechanisms. Another widely used method of speeding delivery of supplies to the troops is trailer replacement with same-type trailers. A complex situation is presented by having to organize the direct fueling of combat vehicles while on the march and during the course of a battle. Such operations require a mastery, a closely coordinated interface of all the elements--the combat vehicle drivers, the refueling personnel and the vehicles themselves. Solving the problems of timely refueling is facilitated also through the use of modern technology, such as complexes of field refueling stations.

Successful troop combat operations also require providing timely and good-quality food rations for personnel, furnishing them with the necessary sanitary and hygienic facilities, and rendering all possible aid to the wounded. Extensive changes have come about in these traditional areas of responsibility for logistical services, changes related to the capabilities presented by new technology. Today even food preparation and the baking of bread take place on the march; the kitchens move right along with troops on the offensive. We have mobile bakeries (PKhZ), vehicular field kitchens (PAK-200), towed kitchens (KP-130), refrigerator trucks, etc.

Our existing search-and-detection system will expedite evacuation of wounded from the battlefield, as will personnel carriers on the front line with medics on hand.

Problems in providing clothing and equipment issue to the troops have begun to be dealt with in new fashion. The reequipping of the army and navy with modern armament and technology, habitability conditions turning adverse, and the appearance of diversity in military specialties has led to the development and equipping of troops with various kinds of protective and special-purpose clothing that use synthetic fibers and protective coverings. The very utilization of new materials has necessitated the introduction of corresponding technology to provide the service.

Startling technological changes have come about in logistics management and administration. Here we see sophisticated means of communication, and electronic technology ranging from relatively simple calculating machines to powerful electronic computers. With the introduction of this technology, the assimilation of common computation systems has begun; we see a transition to standardized software, whose data would be suitable for entry into the computer.

Man perfects technology; technology presents new requirements for man. Such is the dialectic of scientific and technological progress. With respect to logistical services troops, new technology has introduced significant changes for virtually all specialists into the nature of their job. Even a service such as clothing supply, that one would think is far removed from tech-

nical complications insofar as its workings are concerned, is radically different from what it was a few decades ago. It is not all that long ago, for example, that troop demand for appropriate uniform sizes was determined empirically. This would sometimes lead to gross inaccuracies. Today this demand is determined by mathematical methods, anthropometric and physiological research studies, etc. It goes without saying that specialists in this area must have fluent mastery of these methods.

As I already mentioned, computers have been introduced today into all areas of troop activity and logistical services operations. This has placed demands on specialists, not only as to their knowledge of computer technology, methods of working on computers and techniques to aid in competent operation, but it has required a certain psychological reorientation as well. One must admit that it is not such a simple thing to "re-program" a machine with respect to some of its functions, and then bear the full burden of responsibility for the correctness of a decision that has been made with its assistance.

There are those who attempt to verify calculation results with their own manual check, and they lose a great deal of time in the process. Then there are others who have blind faith in computer results, and attempt to cram each and every problem into the framework of the computer and its software. Where should we logically draw the line? How can we properly allocate responsible functions to man and computer? Our specialists are busy learning all of these things, and they are learning them well, assisted by stores of scientific knowledge acquired at academies and military institutions of higher learning for administrative and logistical studies.

Those directly engaged in providing logistical support for troop combat operations must possess special qualities. The very outcome of a battle depends to a great extent on their expertise, on their technical proficiency, on their knowledge of the military capabilities of the technical equipment in supported units and sub-units. Instruction is being conducted in this regard in combat and specialized training of personnel. We are devoting a great deal of attention to tactical and administrative/logistical training, to the organization of training exercises that utilize technology in field conditions, and to mastering skills that involve interaction with combat units and sub-units. Various trainers and simulators, a considerable number of which have been constructed by our own skilled army craftsmen, are providing us invaluable assistance in organizing combat readiness training, in enhancing the effectiveness and quality of the training process, while at the same time conserving fuel, spare parts and other material resources to the maximum degree possible.

In short, the growth in the qualifications of logistical services specialists in our armed forces, in their proficiency and ability to fully and efficiently utilize the technical equipment entrusted to them is entirely in keeping with the growth in the rate of technological equipping of units and sub-units by logistical services.

All of the personnel in logistical services units and sub-units are today firmly resolved to greet the 26th congress of our party as the event merits, with new successes, new achievements in combat and political readiness.

-9768

CSO: 1801

CIVIL DEFENSE

PROTECTIVE AND TRAINING EQUIPMENT

Chemical Detector

Moscow VOYENNIYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 11, Nov 80 p 25

[Article by B. Granikov, expert in on-the-job training, civil defense courses:
"Indicating Toxic Agents on a Model"]

[Text] This model can be utilized for study of the VPKhR [military chemical detection instrument]. The model is a good aid for the instructor who is explaining the procedure for detecting OV [toxic agents] to an audience. The coloring of the detector tube fillers can be seen easily from any point in a class. Demonstration with an enlarged operating model increases the audience's interest and contributes to better retention of the material.

The model has been set up in a frame measuring 90 by 65 centimeters. The principal components (the frame, plotting boards [planshety], guide slots, lightproof partitions) are made of plywood. On the front, the detector tubes, enlarged 10 times but arbitrarily shortened, have been drawn in India ink on Whatman paper. The drawings are covered with strips of organic glass (Figure 1). Plugs to prevent overfilling of the fillers have been simulated by a thin layer of cotton glued on the paper and crimped bands of plastic film have been used in place of the glass shields.

The fillers are visible through openings, covered with opaque plastic, cut on the front of the panel (so that components located under the panel are not looked through). In slots of the three right indicator tubes, openings have been made under the organic glass in which inscriptions indicating the concentration of toxic agents appear when the plotting boards are shifted. An inscription indicating the absence or presence of a toxic agent will appear in the opening for sarin, soman and vi gases [vi-gazy] under the test and control tubes. Switches for illuminating lamps are located in the lower part of the front panel.

Five plotting boards move on guide slots facing the detector tubes inside the model. Plotting boards 1 to 3 are fixed in three positions, and 4 and 5 are fixed in two positions. The catches are ball-type. In addition, all the plotting boards have stops (OKh). The plotting boards are moved by rods (T-1 to T-5) with handles which have plastic balls on the end. On plotting boards 1 to 3, the openings change color according to the type and concentration of toxic agent when they are shifted, and have inscriptions.

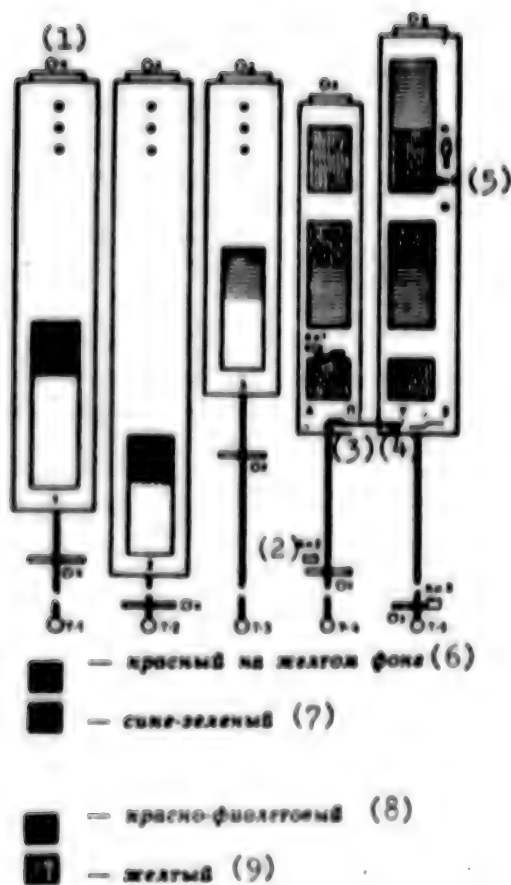


Рис. 1. Принципиальная схема макета.

Figure 1. Key diagram of model.

Key:

1. OKh
2. KN-2
3. P
4. U
5. VK-5
6. Red on yellow background
7. Bluish-green
8. Reddish-violet
9. Yellow

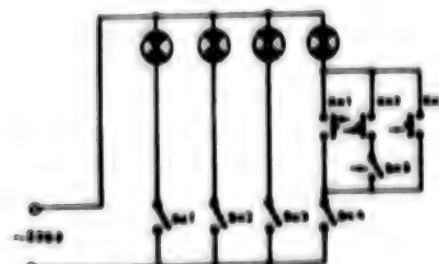


Рис. 2. Электрическая схема.

Figure 2. Electric schematic



Рис. 3. Устройство и принцип действия выключателя ВК-5.

Figure 3. Construction and method of operation of VK-5 breaker

Plotting boards 4 and 5 are somewhat more complicated. Strap P, fixed on the lower part of plotting board 4, and stop U, fixed on plotting board 5, have been connected with each other; because of this, when plotting board 4 is shifted from the upper position to the lower one, plotting board 5 is shifted at the same time. In addition plotting board 5 can move independently. The slits on plotting boards 4 and 5 have been sealed with tracing paper, colored red and yellow. The inscriptions "No toxic agent" and "Toxic agent" which appear in the opening under the testing tube for sarin, soman and vi gases have been glued on plotting board 5.

The illuminating lamps of the plotting boards are separated from each other by partitions. Heat filters (out of window glass) have been placed between the lamps and the plotting boards to prevent distortion of the plastic.

The model operates as follows. In the initial position all plotting boards are at the top. We switch on the lighting of the testing and control indicator tubes for sarin, soman and vi gases. Strips colored red face the upper fillers of both tubes and sections colored yellow face the lower ones, which corresponds to their coloring after the lower ampules are broken. We move out rod 4, and sections colored yellow are shown against the fillers of both tubes, and the inscription "No toxic agent" appears in the opening. We move out rod 5, and the section colored red is shown against the upper filler of the testing tube, and the inscription "Toxic agent" appears in the opening.

When plotting boards 4 and 5 are shifted from one position to another, the lighting is switched off (so that components are not illuminated).

For a demonstration of the operation of the other tubes we turn on the appropriate lighting and shift the plotting boards. As this takes place, the intensity of the coloring of the filler is changed and inscriptions indicating the concentration of toxic agents appear in the openings.

In the circuit schematic (Figure 2), three MIZA breakers (KN-1, KN-2, KN-3) and homemade breaker VK-5, made from the contacts of an MKU-48 type relay (Figure 3), have been used. Breakers KN-1, KN-2 and KN-3, which are activated by depression, are switched on by flexible plates fastened to plotting boards 4 and 5. In the initial position the electric circuit has been completed through KN-1. After plotting board 4 has been shifted to the lower stop (OKh), the lamp is turned on through KN-2. When plotting board 5 begins to move, lower contact VK-5 (Figure 3) leaves the plotting board and breaks the circuit. KN-3 now turns on the lighting.

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Power Network Protection

Moscow VOYENNIYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 11, Nov 80 pp 26-27

[Article by Engr-Col A. Nagibin: "On Public Power Networks"]

[Text] The volume and nature of urgent repair and restoration operations on public power networks depend to a significant extent on how completely and promptly preventive measures have been taken. They are formulated on the basis of the prediction of possible breakdowns and are carried out by special GO [civil defense] formations of operations and construction and installation organizations. Minor damage on networks and structures can, of course, also be corrected by other formations, even by the population itself. But it is understood that specific knowledge and skills are necessary for this.

Depending on the circumstances, repair and restoration operations can precede rescue operations or be conducted at the same time. To begin with, an engineering survey of the public power networks must be carried out to eliminate or localize the damage which developed on them, as well as on the production pipelines of industrial enterprises.

The survey determines the shortest and safest routes for moving civil defense forces and facilities to objectives of rescue operations, the location and nature of damage on the public power networks of the city (project), the condition of manholes, cutoff devices, technical facilities and pipelines at projects with dangerously explosive or inflammable products. It establishes the degree of importance of individual units and structures which affect the course of rescue operations; the conditions, extent and sequence in which they are carried out, and the possibility of utilizing mechanization. And later on, those who perform the survey check the data, reporting on all changes in the situation to the formations' command and supervisory personnel.

What are the basic aims of urgent repair and restoration operations on the public power networks of a city (project)?

When a water supply mains are being restored, the formations' fighters first of all look for the manholes, take down the obstructions over them, disconnect the lead-ins into buildings and entire sections of the network, and set up a temporary inflow of water for subunits operating in the areas affected and the people remaining in the city.

In order to eliminate the hazard of the flooding of shelters and basements and washouts of road and soil, the causes must be established first; the flow of water must be cut off above the damaged section with valves and other shutoff devices; then damaged parts of the water supply mains must be sealed (Figure 1); embankments and barriers must be built; drains, channels, gutters and bypasses must be made; and flooded facilities must be pumped out. They dig out and clean obstructed sewer and drain collecting pits after first isolating the damaged or broken sections of water supply lines.

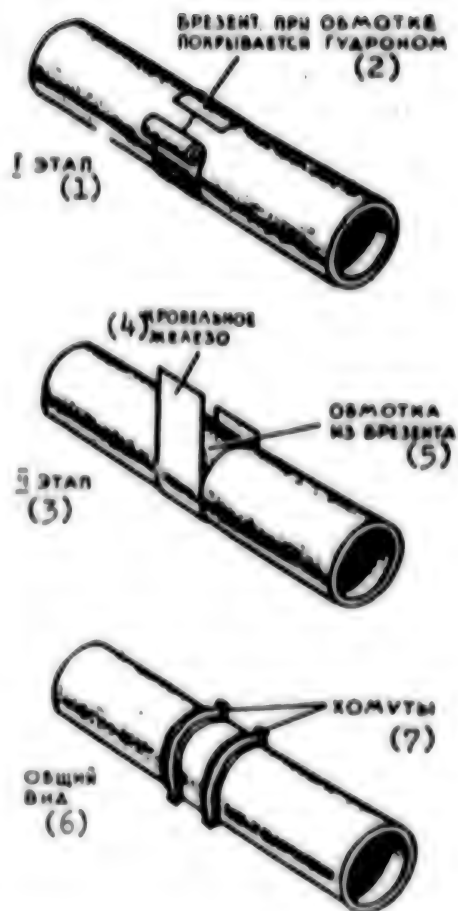


Рис. 1. Заделка поперечных трещин брезента и кровельным железом.

Figure 1. Sealing off transverse fractures with canvas and roofing iron

Key:

1. Stage 1
2. Canvas is covered with tar when wrapped
3. Stage 2
4. Roofing iron
5. Canvas wrapping
6. General view
7. Clamps

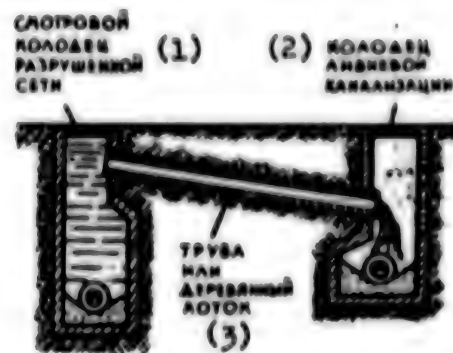


Рис. 2. Устройство самотечного пере-
пуска.

Figure 2. Layout of gravity-flowing
bypass

Key:

1. Manhole of damaged main
2. Storm drain shaft
3. Pipe or wooden chute

Much water will be needed for first aid centers, to extinguish fires, for decontamination of a locality, and so forth. For this reason, partially destroyed pumping stations must be restored as much as possible in the shortest time, and damage to network structures and pipelines must be corrected after turning off individual sections of the water supply network to create pressure in extremely important directions. Conditions also must be established to ensure the diversion of water from open reservoirs, boreholes and mine pits, and the way must be paved for delivery of water to consumers.

In sewer system networks emergency operations are reduced basically to averting the danger of flooding projects, shelters and covered facilities located in lower areas. Consequently, we must take care of the runoff of sewage flowing out on the surface of the ground and organize bypasses around destroyed sections, but so as to avoid contamination of open water sources. They transfer the sewage around destroyed sections in chutes, troughs or bypass pipes or channel it by gravity through temporary chutes (Figure 2), diversion cuts and trenches. If gravity flow is not possible, they pump the sewage through temporary pipes, flexible hoses and tubing.

The locations of damage and breaks in gas networks can be detected by the smell of gas or by a special gas-analyzer instrument. Care is taken, first of all, to ensure that shelters and basements do not become filled with gas. With this objective, they shut off the gas supply to building and structure intakes, and close all valves at intakes and shutoffs in main gas pipelines. Where there is partial rupture of a gas pipeline within facilities, they shut off regulating valves at the building's intake or disconnect standpipes that are damaged by separation; these valves are usually situated in a basement or under a stairwell.

When there is combustion in a gas pipeline it is necessary first of all to decrease the flow of gas to the location of the blaze, after loosely closing shutoff devices. Then the flame should be covered with sand or clay and tamped, or a wet canvas first should be thrown on the fire, then covered with earth; then water should be poured over it. When the fire has been extinguished, they disconnect the damaged section completely.

All these operations are carried out under the guidance of technical personnel responsible for the section's operation and who are well acquainted with the network's layout.

In all cases of a break in the power supply, they shut off the distribution network or individual sections. For this purpose, if the situation permits, they turn off appropriate switches, remove fuses, or cut the cable at transformer substations. In case of damage to high-voltage lines, the distribution networks are shut off automatically.

Power is supplied to individual rayons on lines which have been retained after a thorough check of the condition of distribution networks and shutting off damaged sections without fail. Temporary cable lines are run only from stepdown substations and distribution points to the nearest retained or mobile transformer substations.

Damaged sections of the heat supply network are shut off in order to prevent possible injury to the population from steam or hot water. For this purpose, man-holes near stations or boiler rooms are opened and dampers are closed. Where there is partial damage to the heat supply inside facilities, the system must be shut off from the external network by valves at the intake to the building. Moreover, it is necessary to take steps to ensure that steam and hot water from the damaged section of the network are drawn off to safe locations and do not leak into basements and shelters. Locations of damage on steam supply lines are posted with warning signs.

Operations to prevent explosions and fires when there is damage to production pipelines at industrial projects require particular experience and skill. They are performed, as a rule, by project formations under the leadership of the specialists of a given enterprise. In this case, appropriate instructions usually are available. They clearly specify the centralized shutoff points for production pipelines and the locations of switches and cutoff pumps. But if there are no special instructions, they first of all shut off the pipelines leading to reservoirs, reactors and other industrial units and shut off all operating pumps which maintain pressure in the pipelines.

In conclusion, one indispensable rule for all who carry out urgent repair and restoration operations on public power networks must be remembered: beginning with the survey and ending with overcoming the problems, it is necessary to continually observe safety measures. A minor deviation from them can lead to serious injuries, disabilities, and even casualties.

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Chemical Radiation Dosimeter

Moscow VOYEN' .E ZNANIYA in Russian No 12, Dec 80 p 14

[Article by S. Sidorov, chief of staff of the Kostroma-Novaya Civil Defense Station, Northern Railroad: "For Presenting Introductory Data"]

[Text] Different procedures are used in the course of practical exercises and training to provide data on radiation and chemical conditions: oral introductory data [vvodnyye], various accessories for roentgenometers and other instruments, special signs which designate the levels of radiation and the type of toxic agents (OV). But often these data are presented as complete, and scouts [razvedchiki] in practice do not produce readings according to the scale of a radiometer-roentgenometer and the VPBR [military chemical detection instrument] is not put to use.

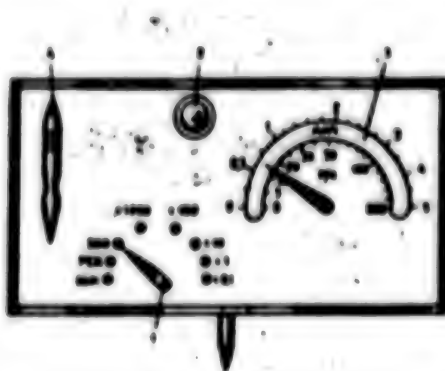
In order to overcome this shortcoming, we are using a so-called integrated indicator [kombinirovanny znak] (See figure). The scale of a type DP-5 roentgenometer with a movable metal pointer, the position of which corresponds to fixed levels of radiation, has been laid out on its face.

Such indicators usually are positioned on routes. In order to determine the level of radiation, scouts must in practice make readings in accordance with the scale

of the measuring instrument. And a scout-dosimeter operator, who is very familiar with the instrument and knows how to use it, can do this.

For instruction in a zone of chemical contamination, the indicator is complemented by a VPKhR indicator tube, a drawing of which is shown on the left of the indicator. The type of toxic agent is determined in accordance with the tube marking; in this case, the pointer on the scale is set at the zero position. When completing operations in a zone of combined contamination (RV, OV) [radioactive and toxic substances], the scale and the indicator tube are used at the same time. After the level of radiation or the type of toxic agent has been determined, the indicator mentioned is replaced by an indication table [tabel'nyy znak] from the KZO-1 [civil defense safety device kit].

For training exercises under night conditions, the lighting system of the indicator, which consists of a power supply (a KRS battery) and a switch located on the back of the indicator, and a reflector and electric lamp (3 volts), which have been brought out through a round opening on its face, is turned on.



Integrated indicator: switch (1), lighting (2), scale of measuring instrument (3), indicator tube of VPKhR (4).

This method of presenting introductory data also can be used in training scout-dosimeter operators in procedures to determine the degree of radioactive contamination on the surfaces of various objects, individual protective equipment, provisions, water, and so forth, for which the upper scale of the indicator is used, taking into account the specific position of the switch for subranges.

This method can be utilized in the following manner for training personnel of a radiation and chemical observation post to work with instruments. Beforehand the supervisor of practical exercises draws out on individual sheets of paper the specific number of scales on the roentgenometer on which the radiation level is indicated by the appropriate direction of the pointer. These sheets of paper are presented to the supervisor of the post in typed form. In the course of the exercises, in conformity with the time indicated on the envelope, the post supervisor opens the package and the trainees independently determine the significance of the radiation levels according to the position of the pointer on the scale.

Procedures for determining chemical contamination also are worked out, only drawings or the indicator tubes themselves are put into the packages.

And when verbal introductory data are presented, we seek to verify the accuracy of the activities of the scout-dosimeter operators with the instruments. High quality in practical training is being achieved in the complex.

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Emergency Milking Device

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 12, Dec 80 pp 14-15

[Article by V. Sklyarov, deputy chief of a division, Latvian SSR Ministry of Agriculture: "Vacuum Devices"]

[Text] Recommendations with regard to the use of tractor engines to create a vacuum process in the machine milking of cattle have been developed by the Latvian SSR Ministry of Agriculture, together with collaborators at the Latvian Scientific Research Institute for the Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture. At present, all kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the republic are equipped with three or four vacuum units each, which fully meets our requirement for mechanized milking when there is a power outage during emergencies and natural disasters. They have passed the tests and demonstrated good results.

The installation (Figure 1a) includes a tractor (1), a flexible crimped connecting pipe (2), vacuum-bleeding adapter (A), tubing (3), valve (8, 9), vacuum reservoir (6), vacuum pump (4), pressure gage (10), and vacuum regulator (7).

Figure 1b shows the design of the vacuum adapter and its installation on the intake pipe (5) of the tractor engine. The vacuum adapter consists of a reducer (parts 3 and 4, connected by vulcanization) and two rubber sealing rings (6).

The unit has two operating conditions: normal (valve 8 is closed, valve 9 is open, and the vacuum pump is operating) and emergency (valve 9 is closed, valve 8 is open, and the tractor engine is operating). In order to avoid failure of the tractor engine, it is necessary to make sure that liquid is in the tubing (3) and the connecting pipe (2).

A mobile vacuum installation with a shaft drive from the tractor power takeoff (Figure 2) can be used to create a vacuum. This consists of a frame (6) to which rails (9) have been attached to position two vacuum pumps (8). The vacuum pumps are driven by means of pulleys (1, 2, 5) and V-belts (4). A pulley (2) is attached to the shaft, which turns in a housing on bearings (3). The other end of the shaft is connected to a universal joint shaft (10), which is put into operation by the drive from the tractor's power takeoff.

For normal operation of the vacuum pumps, the gear ratio of the V-belt drive should be in the range of 1-2 to 2-5. In this case, the rotational velocity of the pumps will be 1,200 to 1,400 revolutions per minute and overall productivity

will be 80 to 120 cubic meters per hour. An attachment (7) provides for suspension of the unit on the tractor.

To ensure observance of safety procedure rules, the unit's universal joint shaft is covered with a protective casing (it is not shown in the diagram). When the mobile unit is used, the vacuum conduit is equipped with a flexible connecting piece and valves.

When there are power outages, normal operation of milking units and low electric power (for lighting premises, for example) can be provided by a vacuum unit with a gasoline engine (Figure 3). It consists of a vacuum pump (1), an induction motor (2), a clutch (3), and a gasoline engine (4).

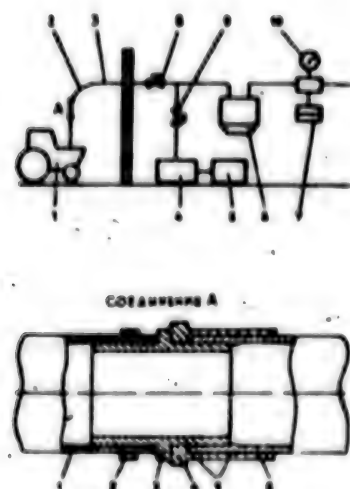


Рис. 1: а) схема вакуумной системы; б) соединение А.

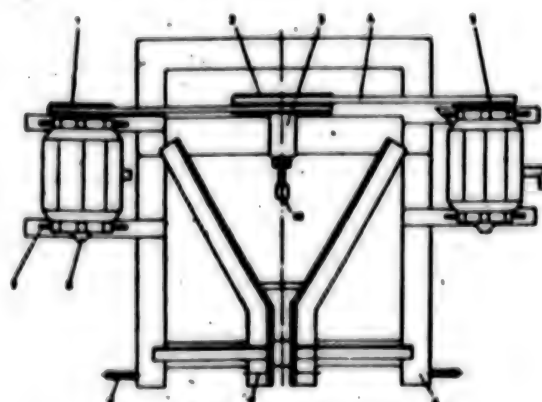


Рис. 2. Схема передвижного вакуумного агрегата.

Figure 1a: Diagram of vacuum system
Figure 1b: Connection A

Figure 2: Diagram of mobile vacuum unit



Рис. 3. Схема вакуумного агрегата с бензиновым двигателем.

Figure 3: Diagram of vacuum unit with gasoline engine

If the unit receives power from a network, the vacuum pump is started by the induction motor. In this case, the clutch is disengaged; consequently, the revolution from an electric motor is not transmitted to the shaft of an internal combustion engine.

In case of an electric power failure or the lack of a centralized power supply source, the gasoline engine with the clutch disengaged is started first, then after the clutch is engaged the vacuum pump and the induction motor are started.

If condensers have been connected to the stator winding of the induction motor, the latter is put into operation as an induction generator. Most of the power from the gasoline engine is supplied to the vacuum pump through mechanical transmission. The remainder is turned into electric power which can be used for lighting premises.

The shortcoming of these installations is that they provide only for operation of the milking machines during interruptions in the power supply. The stability of other production processes (initial processing of milk, water supply, and so forth) is not ensured. For this reason, reserve power supply sources are necessary in all cases so that not only the most important and urgent production processes, but others as well, can be provided for.

An experiment in utilizing the ZZhV-1.8 liquid-manure spreader to create vacuum operation is worthy of attention. The manure spreader, in combination with an MTZ tractor, provides the necessary operating conditions for mechanical milking of cows with the DA-2 milking machines. It is also important that the unit can be used both under stationary and field conditions.

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Training Timer

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 12, Dec 80 p 15

[Article by V. Brazhnik, deputy chief of the civil defense staff, Kremenchug Steel Casting Plant: "Light and Sound Alarm"]

[Text] Training group supervisors occasionally encounter difficulties in meeting accepted standards and conducting final exercises or competitions. This is related to the inconveniences which develop when just a timer is used.

Meanwhile, on the instructions of the civil defense staff, our plant's innovators have developed a light and sound alarm instrument. Its use has made it possible to conduct exercises more effectively.

The instrument consists of a light panel, two timers, a buzzer, and an electric bell. An electric circuit provides for operation in the designated manner (See Figures 1 and 2). The electric light panel includes two compartments inscribed "excellent" and "unsatisfactory." The instrument has been mounted in a small attache case [chemodan tipa "diplomat"] convenient for carrying, and can be used at any location where there is a 220-volt power supply.

Рис. 1. Структурная схема прибора.

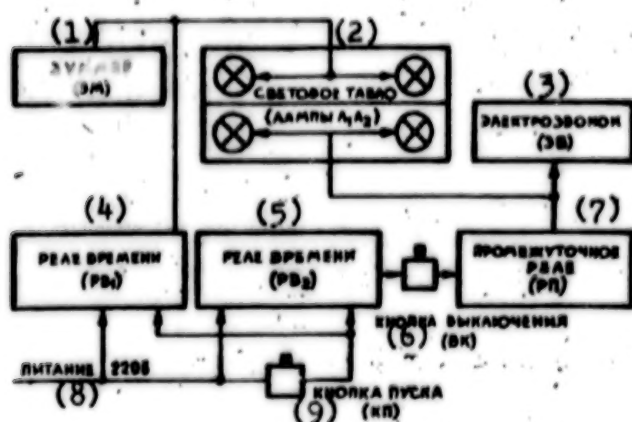


Figure 1. Block diagram of instrument

Key:

1. Buzzer (ZM)
2. Light panel (lamps L1 and L2)
3. Electric bell (ZV)
4. Timer (RV1)
5. Timer (RV2)
6. "Off" button (VK)
7. Intermediate relay (RP)
8. 220-volt current
9. "On" button (KP)

Рис. 2. Принципиальная схема прибора.

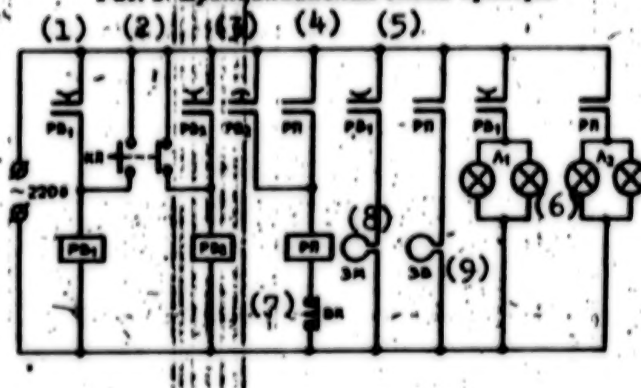


Figure 2. Schematic of instrument

Key:

1. RV1
2. KP
3. RV2
4. RP
5. RV1
6. L1 and L2
7. VK
8. ZM
9. ZV

Let us examine the instrument's principle of operation and the procedure for its use in the example of working out the first norm. After study of the procedure for putting on the filtering gas mask, the supervisor stipulates 10 seconds on timer No 1 ("excellent" if the trainee keeps within this time) and 12 seconds on timer No 2 ("unsatisfactory" if he does not keep within this time). Then operation of the instrument is demonstrated with the appropriate explanations.

Dividing the trainees into pairs (one carries out the norm and the other verifies, then they exchange roles), the supervisor issues the command "Gases!" and presses the button to start the instrument. The panel lights up "excellent" and the buzzer sounds at the same time. In 10 seconds the panel lights go out and the buzzer stops. In 12 seconds after the button is pressed the panel lights up "unsatisfactory" and the electric bell is turned on. Such a signal system is expedient for us since it permits those performing the norm to get their bearings in time without being distracted from their work, and permits the person monitoring to keep track of procedures and to be aware of the time in which they are performed. "Excellent" if the activities have been carried out when the buzzer is sounding and the panel is lit; "satisfactory" if activities have been performed when the "excellent" panel light is out and the buzzer is switched off until the "unsatisfactory" panel light and the electric bell are turned on; and "unsatisfactory" if activities are completed in a subsequent period of time.

After pointing out the trainees' errors, the supervisor turns off the instrument, listens to the monitors and conducts a brief review of the norm carried out.

Evidently the reader has noted that the "good" rating has been dropped. In developing the instrument we came to the conclusion that there is no point in making it more complex by registering this point too. Experience has shown that after several repetitions nearly all trainees reach the "excellent" mark. In the process of further training, of course, when trainees are more experienced, the instrument can be set for the levels "excellent" and "good."

In preparing for competitions, more exacting time intervals for selection of the best participants are set on the instrument.

It is apparent from the diagrams that the instrument is not complex in design and can be put together from similar materials at a project. For example, the timers used for developing photographic prints, which are commercially available, can be used as timers.

The instrument has proven itself and now is being widely used in all practical exercises.

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Radio Analyzer

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 1, Jan 81 p 24

[Article by I. Vatutin, production laboratory engineer, Chernovitskaya Oblast Communications Administration: "Monakhov's Instrument"]

[Text] If communication equipment breaks down, the necessity arises of determining the section damaged and the presence at a point of connection of a combined sample [posylka] made up of alternating and direct components. Inasmuch as industry is not turning out appropriate devices, engineer V. Monakhov has developed and introduced the simplest portable instrument (Figure 1). With it one can record the presence of a sample of both alternating and direct components of both polarities at the output (input) of the equipment. It makes it possible to quickly and accurately determine the location of the trouble--a defective part or instrument--without opening the equipment.

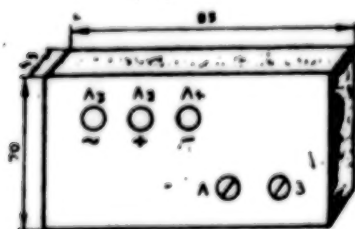


Fig. 1.

Figure 1

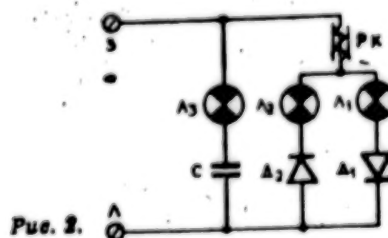


Fig. 2.

Figure 2

The layout of the electric schematic is shown in Figure 2. Lamp L3, KM-60 V, and capacitor MBGO, 4 millifarads, locate the supply of an alternating component. Reactive coil RK, with an impedance of 300 ohms (the PEL wire is 5,700 turns with a diameter of 0.14), diodes D1 and D2 (D-226) and lamps L2 and L1 (KM-24) locate the supply of a direct component of positive or negative polarity correspondingly.

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